

A similar Woodland I Period prehistoric site located nearby is the Dairy Queen Site (7NC-D-129) located less than 0.5 of a mile away (Custer et al. 1988). The similarities between the two sites shows a periodic revisiting of this area by the local populations during the Woodland I Period.

## HISTORIC COMPONENT RESULTS

### SITE HISTORY

Map research determined that the earliest published map to label the project area as Ogletown was the 1777 Jacob Broom Map of New Castle County. The intersection of present day Routes 4 and 273 is labeled as Ogle Town. No structures or other information is shown. The following year, 1778, William Faden published his map entitled "The Province of New Jersey, divided into East and West, commonly called the Jerseys." This map also includes a settlement labeled Ogle Town and shows the town including several structures in a rough schematic representation. Varle's 1799 Map of the State of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the first map to show extensive detail of Northern Delaware, labels the major road intersection as Ogle, but fails to mention Ogle Town or show any detail of the Ogletown Area. The 1820 Henry Heald's map of Roads of New Castle County does not label Ogletown as a separate settlement, but shows only the Ogletown-Newark Road, Route 273, and Red Mill Road and does not designate the area as containing a tavern or other structures. The first map to show the Ogletown area in any detail is an 1835 map published in the Journal of the Franklin Institute of a survey for the proposed Wilmington to Susquehanna Railroad

(Strickland 1835). A total of six structures are shown including a mill pond and bark mill at the intersection of Ogle's Run with the Ogletown-Newark Road and five structures within Ogle-Town itself. By the time of the publication of the Map of New Castle County by Rea and Price in 1849 (Figure 7), a much more detailed picture of the project area can be obtained, and this map and later maps (i.e., Beer's 1868 - Figure 8, Hopkin's 1881 - Figure 9, and Baist's 1893 - Figure 10) show the property that includes the A. Temple Site and the names of the landowners.

The original 739 acre patent in 1739 to Thomas Ogle II encompassed almost all of the land area within the Ogletown area (Figure 3, Table 2). The plantation tract contained three separate farms, each with its own main residence house plus necessary outbuildings. Thomas Ogle II's 1768 will divided the plantation into individual farms. The largest bequest was 259 acres to his son James Ogle, a tract that included the mansion house and the Thomas Ogle House (N-215) that stood at Ogle's Corner until its 1955 demolition. James Ogle and his brothers Benjamin and Joseph each received a one-third interest in a 165 acre tract to the north along Cool (Ogle's) Run. This tract included a grist and saw mill, mill pond and other accessory buildings. The one-third interest received by Joseph Ogle was located at the forks of the Ogletown-Newark Road and the Christiana to Elk River Road and contained 60 acres plus a log structure and a frame barn which at present comprise the Robert Ogle Site (7NC-D-105). North of this mill tract and also on the Ogletown-Newark Road, Joseph Ogle was also willed the 276 acre

plantation which contained the mansion house first occupied by Thomas Ogle I. This farmstead, owned by Levi Ruth in 1849 (Figure 7), is now the site of the Avon Plant. East of Ogletown, Benjamin Ogle inherited the 185 acre farmstead whose mansion house was the William E. Heisler Site (7NC-D-128) (Coleman et al. 1987). Thomas Ogle II's third wife, Catherine, received a lifetime right to the Red House Plantation which includes the A. Temple Site (7NC-D-68) and a tract of 200 acres. The remainder of the tract was parceled out through a 200 acre bequest of the southern end to his daughter Catherine (Figure 3).

Not long after the death of Thomas Ogle II, a long legal battle ensued among the various heirs of Thomas Ogle II. The initial legal suit was brought by Howard Ogle, a son of Thomas conceived after the 1768 will was written. The Orphans Court proceedings that accompanied the settlement of this suit provided much of the known data concerning location and condition of the various farms, including the Red House Plantation, on which the A. Temple Site is located.

After his death in 1771, a property valuation of 1774 assessed the Red House Plantation including 200 acres and an "old house out of repair" at 500 pounds (Table 2). By the terms of Thomas Ogle's will, the property was transferred to his wife Catherine for her lifetime. A summary of all the deed transactions for the property is given in Table 6 (1768-1950). In 1787, Peter LeMaigre and his wife Catherine Ogle attained the remaining two-thirds portion of the 200 acre parcel of land willed to Thomas Ogle's three children (Benjamin, Anne and Catherine) upon the death of Thomas Ogle's wife Catherine Ogle.

TABLE 6

**SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS FOR  
THE A. TEMPLE SITE, 1768-1950**

<b>Transaction</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Deed Reference</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Thomas Ogle to Catherine Ogle	1768(1771)	Will A1	200
Benjamin Ogle & Anne Ogle to Peter LeMaigre & Catherine Ogle	1787	G-2-105 G-2-123 unknown	200
Peter LeMaigre to Alexis Gardere	1792	M-2-254	200
Maxwell Bines, Shff. to William McMeechen	1800	W-2-62	200
William McMeechen to Martha Ogle	1805(1807)	Will Q-1-187	200
Martha (Ogle) Forman to C. H. and J. R. C. Oldham	1851	L-6-199	200
C. H. Oldham to J. R. C. Oldham	1858	F-7-247	200
Isaac Grubb, Shff. to Laura C. Day	1878	F-11-58	200
Ed and Laura Day to John M. Carswell	1888	G-14-333	182
John M. Carswell to Elmer W. Clark	1888	K-14-471	182
Rachel Clark, Adm. to Godfrey Hanby	1892	X-15-198	182
Godfrey Hanby to Leroy Brian	1892	X-15-187	182
Leroy Brian to John N. Carswell	1901	K-18-497	182
Harry I. Gillis, Shff. to Equitable Guarantee & Trust Co.	1906	N-20-410	182
Equitable G. & T. Co. to Edward L. Richards	1910	Y-22-449	182
Edward L. Richards to Trustees, Provident Trust Co.	1944	WillB-7-66 P-46-561	182

TABLE 6 (cont.) -

Transaction	Date	Deed Reference	Acres
Prov. Tr. Co. and Mary Richards to Frank Truhler	1947	P-47-104	182
Frank Truhler to Albert Temple	1950	K-50-42	13

Beginning with the sale of the 200 acre property in 1787 to the Philadelphia merchant Peter LeMaigre, the property was owned during the late eighteenth century and through the early twentieth century by non-occupier owners as a tenant farm. Peter LeMaigre sold the land to another Philadelphia merchant Alexis Garder in 1792 (NCCD M-2-254). The amount of the sale was unpaid and an inquiry of damages was executed by Maxwell Bines, Sheriff.

After publicly advertising the sale of the 200 acre tract of land, Sheriff Bines sold the tract to the highest and best bidder - William McMeechen - on May 21, 1800, for the sum of \$510 (NCCD W-2-62). Tax assessment records for White Clay Creek Hundred in 1804 mentioned that McMeechen owned 200 acres and five houses, 10 lots and 200 acres at 600 pounds (Table 7).

In 1805, William McMeechen willed the 200 acres to his niece, Martha Ogle Callinder. Martha married General Thomas March Forman of Rose Hill Plantation, Sassafras Neck, Cecil County, Maryland in May 1814. Thomas M. Forman was a prominent landowner in New Castle County, Delaware. He owned nine tenant properties in Delaware alone including Hankurg Farm, Pigeon Run Farm and Spring Farm (NCCD W-U-371). The Red House Plantation remained as one of the Forman tenant properties until 1851 (Figure 7; Table 7). Tax assessment records during this time

TABLE 7 Summary Assessments, 1798-1901

taxable	acres of land	buildings and situations	value of transfer \$	personal amount of real estate \$	amount of stock \$	slaves	poll tax \$	assessment	total
1798 Gardiers Estate	200			800.00					\$800.00
1801 William McMeechen				2340.98	204.96		3	250.00	\$550.98
1804 William McMeechen	200	5 houses, 10 lots 200 acres...600		1987.00				500.00	\$3,306
1816 Thomas Forman Estate	250	200 woodland, 50 improved, with wooden dwelling and old barn		6205.00					
1822 Thomas Forman Estate	240	140 improved, 100 unimproved, one lot, one log house		960.00					\$960.00
1825 Thomas Forman Estate	240	one lot, one building		960.00					\$960.00
1828 Thomas Forman Estate	200	1 log house, 1 frame stable		2400.00		161		44.00	\$2605.00
1837 Thomas Forman Estate	200	two story dwelling near Ogletown		2000.00					\$2000.00
1845 Thomas Forman Estate	200	frame house and stable, 1 lot		2200.00					\$2200.00

TABLE 7 (cont.)

taxable	acres of land	situations and buildings	value of transfer \$	personal estate amount of real estate \$	amount of stock	slaves	poll tax \$	assessment	total
1852 Charles and James Oldham	200	frame house and frame stable		4000.00					\$4000.00
1861 James R. Oldham	280	frame house and barn 1 lot with frame house and barn		8000.00		190			\$8190.00
1867 James R. Oldham						2 dogs			
1881-1885 Mrs. Edward Day	181	1 lot, frame house, barn and tenement. 19 acres of land sold to William Dougherty.		6335.00					\$6335.00
1881-1885 William Dougherty	19	land		800.00				300.00	\$1100.00
1893-1897 Leroy M. Brian	100 80	1 lot Frame house and barn bush and swamp		5100.00					\$5100.00
1897-1901 Leroy M. Brian	70 130	1 lot, log house and frame barn wood and bush		3400.00				310.00	\$3710.00

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described the property as 200 acres with one house and one barn. Although descriptions of the house and barn varied over the years, tax assessments for this property steadily increased. A summary of the tax assessment data for the owners of the 200 acre parcel is given in Table 7 and gives a more detailed description of the houses.

In 1851, Martha Forman sold the 200 acre property, formerly known as the Red House Plantation, to Charles Oldham of Christiana and James Oldham of Philadelphia for the sum of \$4000 (NCCD L-6-199), a substantial increase over the previous amount paid for the property (\$510 in 1800). James Oldham purchased his brother Charles' share of the land for \$2000 in 1858 (NCCD F-7-247). Tax assessment records of 1861 showed that James Oldham owned 280 acres in New Castle Hundred, one frame house and barn, and one lot with frame house and barn. It is unclear where the lot and house were located. Beers' Atlas of Delaware (1868; Figure 8) listed J. R. C. Oldham as owning the Red House Plantation in 1875. Laura C. Day, niece of Martha Forman and executrix of her will, brought suit against James Oldham and Silcox "terra tenant" for the unpaid debt owed to Martha Forman's estate (NCCD F-11-58). Sheriff Isaac Grubb sold the property, after due and public notice, to Laura Day for the sum of \$4,500 in 1878. This deed transaction is the first documentation of the name of a land tenant, Silcox. No given name was mentioned, so the exact identity of this tenant Silcox is not known. He was not listed in any of the tax assessment records during 1850 through 1900. The census records of 1870 and 1880 listed several Silcox families living in Appoquinimink Hundred, Red Lion



Hundred, St. Georges Hundred, and Wilmington Hundred, but none living in White Clay Creek Hundred. Tax assessment records of 1881-1885 assessed Mrs. Day's property as 181 acres (19 acres of land sold to William Daugherty), one frame house, barn, and tenement (Table 7; Figure 9).

In 1888, Ed and Laura Day sold the property to John Carswell of Wilmington for \$7,000 (NCCD G-14-333). During the same year, Carswell sold the property to Elmer Clark of New Castle for \$9,000 (NCCD K-14-471). After the death of Clark in 1892, his widow Rachel Clark sold the property (now 181 acres) at public auction to Godfrey Hanby (NCCD X-15-198). During that same year, Hanby sold the property to Leroy Brian (also spelled Bryan) for the sum of \$5,000 (NCCD X-15-187). Tax assessment records during the years 1893-1897 showed that Brian owned 100 acres with one lot, frame house and barn, and 80 acres of bush and swamp valued at \$5,100 (Figure 10; Table 7). During the years 1897 through 1901, records showed Brian owning 70 acres, one lot, log house and frame barn and 130 acres of wood and bush valued at \$3,400, as well as \$310 worth of stock. In 1901, Brian sold the 182 acre property to John Carswell, who had previously bought and sold the same property in 1888 (NCCD K-18-497).

In 1906, the Equitable Guarantee and Trust Co. recovered against John and Susan Carswell as well as Leroy M. Brian "tenant" a debt of \$4000 dating back to 1896. Carswell then sold the property to the Trust Co. for the sum of \$2,500 (NCCD N-20-410). This occurrence is only the second instance where the name of a tenant had been mentioned in any of the documentation. It

is the same Brian who previously owned the property in 1892 but sold it to John Carswell in 1901. As stated in the 1906 deed (NCCD N-20-410), Brian was the tenant on the property. The State of Delaware census records from 1900 listed a Leroy M. Brian in White Clay Creek Hundred. His wife, Julia M., is also listed along with their three children. The census records listed Leroy Brian as a farmer who did not own or rent land and lived with his father William Brian who owned a farm in White Clay Creek Hundred.

In 1910, the Equitable Guarantee and Trust Co. sold the property to Edward and Mary Richards of Newark, Delaware for \$3,000 (NCCD Y-22-449). Edward and Mary Richards owned and operated Newark Lumber Company and rented the 180 acre farm to Hazel Burrows in 1938. In 1947, Mary Richards sold the 182 acre property to Frank Truhler for \$15,750 (NCCD P-47-104). This increase is a substantial amount, and probably reflects the presence of the twentieth century outbuildings which were standing on the property by the time the Burrowses became tenants. Truhler sold 13 acres of his newly acquired property, the portion that contained the frame house and barn, to Albert Temple in 1950 (NCCD K-50-42).

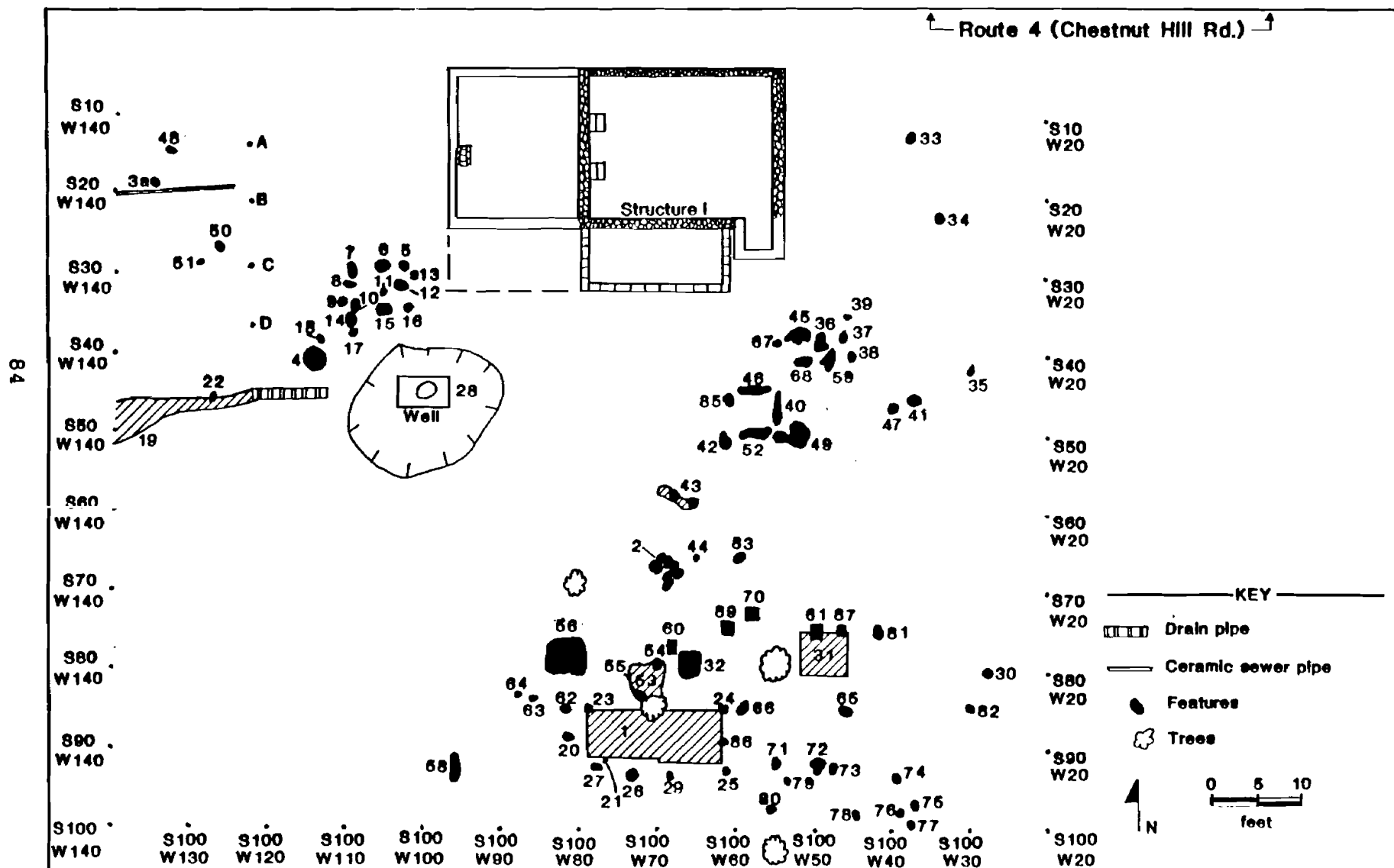
The documentary evidence showed three periods of construction for the A. Temple Site. The first one occurred during Thomas Ogle II's ownership of the tract in the 1700s and was an "old house out of repair" shortly after his death. The archaeological evidence has proven that the Temple Site was not the location of this earliest farm house and was probably located somewhere outside the ROW. The second period of construction

probably occurred during General Forman's ownership from 1814 to 1851 as seen in the high increase in the property value and tax assessments of the farm during this period. Forman was a large landowner, owning numerous large farms in Delaware and Maryland, which were mostly run by farm managers. The new house was built close to the road and the new outbuildings, which were recovered archaeologically and were probably built during this time, the time of the A. Temple Site. The third period of construction of new outbuildings further from the house probably occurred during the early twentieth century under the ownership of the Richards. The increase in the property value, the fact that the owners of the property were also the owners of the Newark Lumber Company, the fact that the foundations of the extant outbuildings were cement, and the fact that there appears to have been no construction or destruction occurring on the property during the Burrows' (Tenants from 1938-1947) occupancy of the site, lends credence to this interpretation.

#### **EXCAVATION RESULTS**

Phase III excavations at the A. Temple Site were conducted in three separate steps: 1) the plowzone sampling, using randomly excavated test units; 2) mechanical stripping of the remainder of the plowzone from the site area, and; 3) the excavation of features at the site. Each of these steps built upon the previous procedure's outcome creating modifications to the original data recovery plan. A total of 85 features were recovered during the excavations, of which 38 (45%) features were found to be structure-related. These remains included one

FIGURE 19  
Planview of Features



dwelling (Structure I), six outbuildings or sheds (Outbuildings I - VI), one possible shed, two possible privy pits, a well, and several fencelines (Figure 19). Discussed below will be each of the steps involved in the data recovery excavations at the Temple Site concluding with a description of the major feature groups.

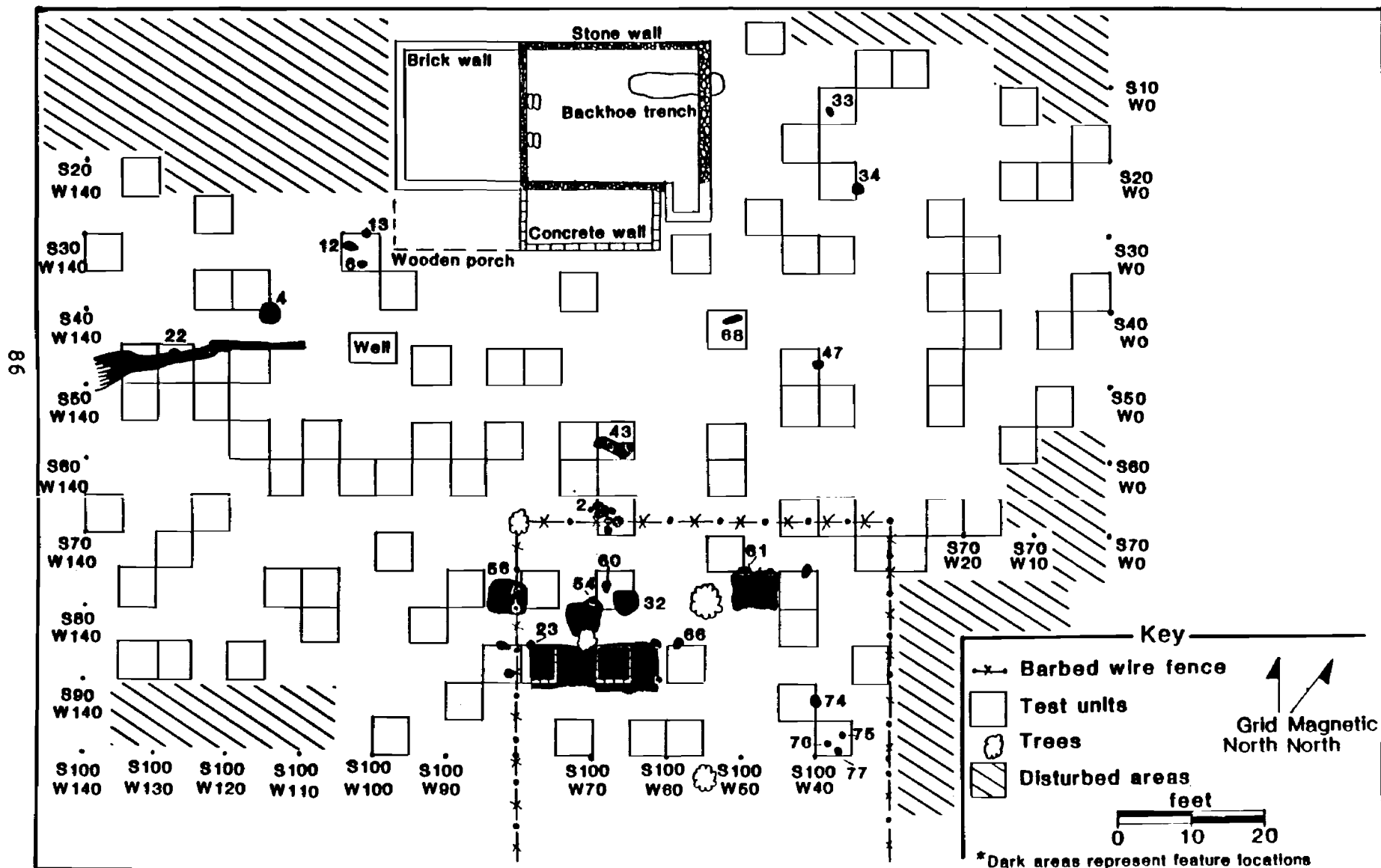
#### **Plowzone Sampling and Mechanical Stripping**

Previous research has shown that to examine diachronic patterns of spatial utilization and discard at a site, large areas of the site must be investigated (Shaffer et al. 1988). While distribution maps from the Phase I/II investigations were helpful in showing artifact concentrations, they were unable to show the spatial utilization patterns that can only come from opening a large area of excavation (Figure 13). A total of 93 5' x 5' units (2,325 square feet) were excavated as part of the plowzone sampling (Figure 18). Twenty-six of the 85 features (31%) were discovered during this testing (Figure 20). A total of 31,307 artifacts were recovered from the plowzone excavations and are presented at length in the artifact analysis section of this report.

The plowzone consisted of a medium-dark brown sandy loam, and the subsoil consisted of a yellow-brown sandy clay. The site had a relatively even surface with only occasional small pockets or low areas caused by plowing that took place at the site during the 1950s and later. Four areas were not tested, either due to disturbance or roadbeds which were present. These areas included 1,000 square feet in the northwest corner, 200 square feet in the northeast corner, 400 square feet in the southwest corner and 800 square feet in the southeast corner of the grid area. The

FIGURE 20

A. Temple Site, Features Found During Plowzone Sampling



plowzone around Feature 1 was hand shoveled so it would not be impacted by the mechanical stripping of the plowzone.

Following the excavation of the plowzone test units, a backhoe was employed in the removal of all unexcavated plowzone from the site area. The backhoe procedure was monitored by UDCAR archaeologists and all features were identified and marked. Several problems arose with the use of the backhoe. First, frequent rains and a clayey subsoil caused the backhoe's tires to get stuck periodically. In addition, the inexperience of the operators caused fluctuations in the stripping off of the plowzone, making it impossible to have an even surface. Finally, the constant retracing by the backhoe over the site in dumping the soil to the edge of excavation caused ruts to be created in the plowzone. These ruts created difficulty in distinguishing cultural features present at the subsoil interface and some shallow features may have been destroyed. A grade-all has been used at another UDCAR project with much better results (Catts et al. 1990).

### **Feature Excavation**

Eighty-five features were identified and excavated during the data recovery excavations at the A. Temple Site. The examination and results of these features suggests one occupation of the site which included a dwelling (Structure I) and several outbuildings (Outbuildings I-VI). Also recovered were a brick-lined well, two possible privy pits and several fence lines dating from the nineteenth century and twentieth century identified by postmold and postholes, and non-cultural features. Each of these groups will be discussed below in detail.

Structure 1, the house foundation, located 8' south of Route 4, was comprised of a frame house with a stone-lined cellar foundation that was built in the early nineteenth century and the brick and cement foundation of a frame addition onto the original house built prior to 1930 (Figure 21; Plate 6). The original house and addition were occupied until 1955, when DelDOT purchased the property for the Route 4 expansion project. The frame house and addition were torn down and the debris carried away. The cellar hole remained open until the archaeological excavations were completed in 1988.

The earliest portion of the structure is a rectangular 26' east/west by 20' north/south stone and mortar cellar, which extended 4.5' below ground surface (Appendix VIII). The stone walls of the cellar are approximately 0.7' wide. The irregular shaped stones were cemented together with mortar. The interior surface of these walls was coated with whitewash, most of which had weathered off. Between one and two feet of debris covered the floor of the cellar.

During Phase I and II excavations, one test unit was placed along the east interior wall of the cellar. The twentieth century concrete floor was underlain by a late nineteenth century whitewashed mortar floor, which in turn was underlain by a cobble floor level, from which an 1878 penny was recovered (Figure 22; Plate 7). Beneath these floors was a packed clay earthen floor which was coated with a thick layer of plaster. Sterile yellow sand subsoil was exposed at 1.0' below the twentieth century cement floor level. The clay packed earthen floor was 5.0' below



FIGURE 21

Structure I - House Foundation

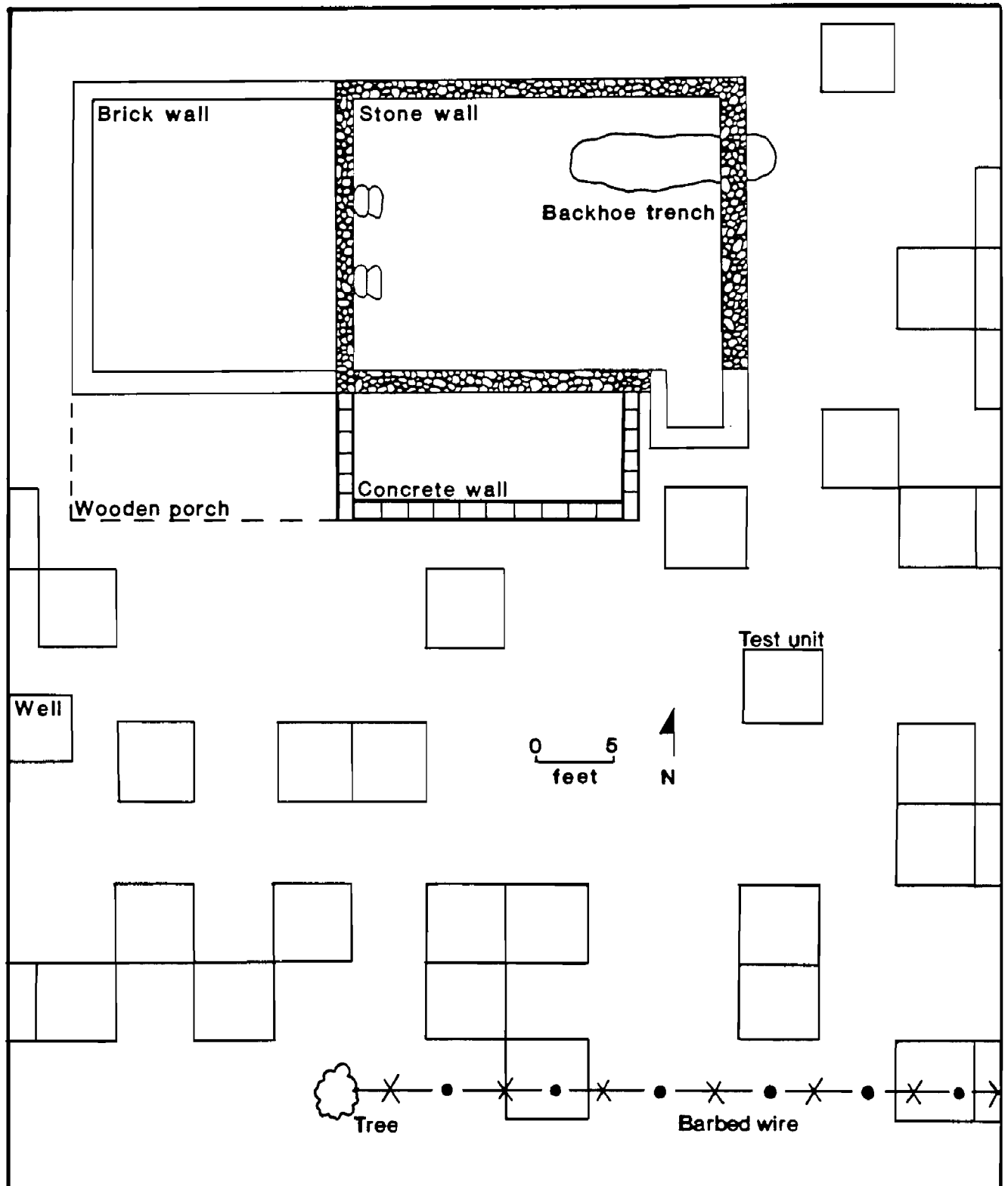


PLATE 6

Structure I, North Side, Facing Route 4



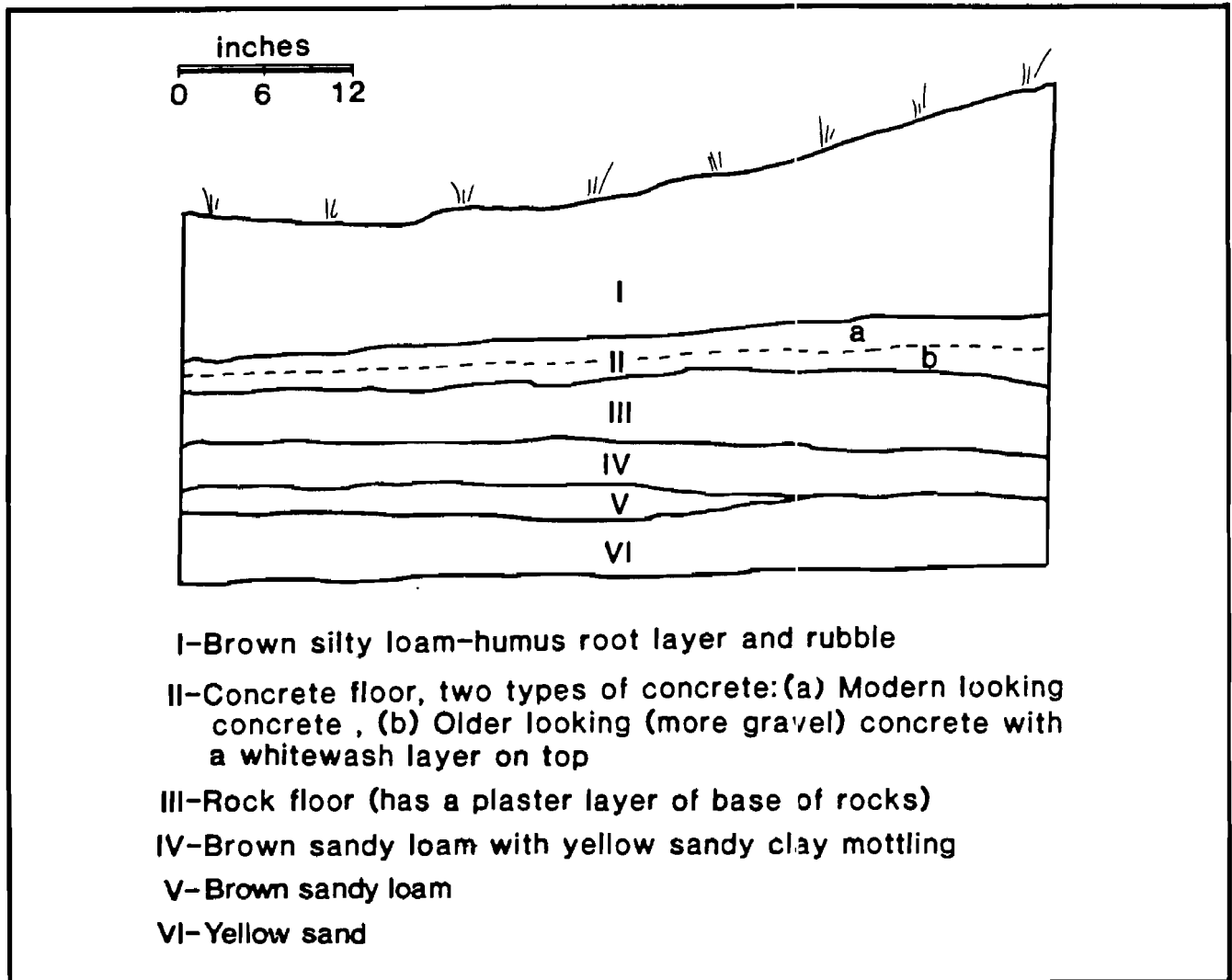
Photograph provided by Alberta Erickson.

PLATE 7

Structure I, Cellar Floors



**FIGURE 22**  
**Test Unit 8, North Wall Profile**



ground surface. A bulkhead entrance was located at the southeast corner of the stone cellar that extended 6.6' from the interior cellar wall to the exterior wall of the bulkhead and was 6.0' wide. The bulkhead construction consisted of 1.5' of brick which overlaid a stone and mortar foundation. In the center of the west wall two 2' by 2.6' walls of stone and mortar extend into the interior of the cellar. They are positioned slightly off center of the center line of the cellar and measure 6.2' from

center to center (Figure 21). Informant interviews stated that this area was the location of the fireplace (Appendix VII: Figure 54). The western addition foundation, built sometime prior to 1930, measured 16.4' east/west by 20' north/south. This addition did not have a cellar located below as did the original dwelling, but a brick and concrete block foundation. This frame addition was demolished in 1954 and replaced by a cement block addition utilizing the same foundation dimensions.

Twentieth century photographs indicate the presence of a crawlspace beneath the raised floor of the addition (Plate 3). A brick chimney was located along the western edge of the addition slightly off-center, 7.4' from the south wall and 9' from the north wall. Remnants of a cement block porch foundation were evident along the south side of the addition and the original foundation (Figure 21). This foundation was used to support a covered wooden porch that was built onto the south side of the original portion of the dwelling by Albert Temple between 1950 and 1954. During the Burrows occupation of the dwelling between 1935 and 1950, a brick pier-supported, uncovered, wooden porch was located along the south wall of the addition. A set of wooden risers was used to gain access to the south door of the original portion of the dwelling (Plate 8). A wooden covered porch, which was poured-cement pier supported, was located along the north wall that allowed access to the front door of the original portion of the house. A small covered wooden porch, west of the large covered porch, was centered around the door that led into the kitchen, which was located in the new addition (Plate 6).

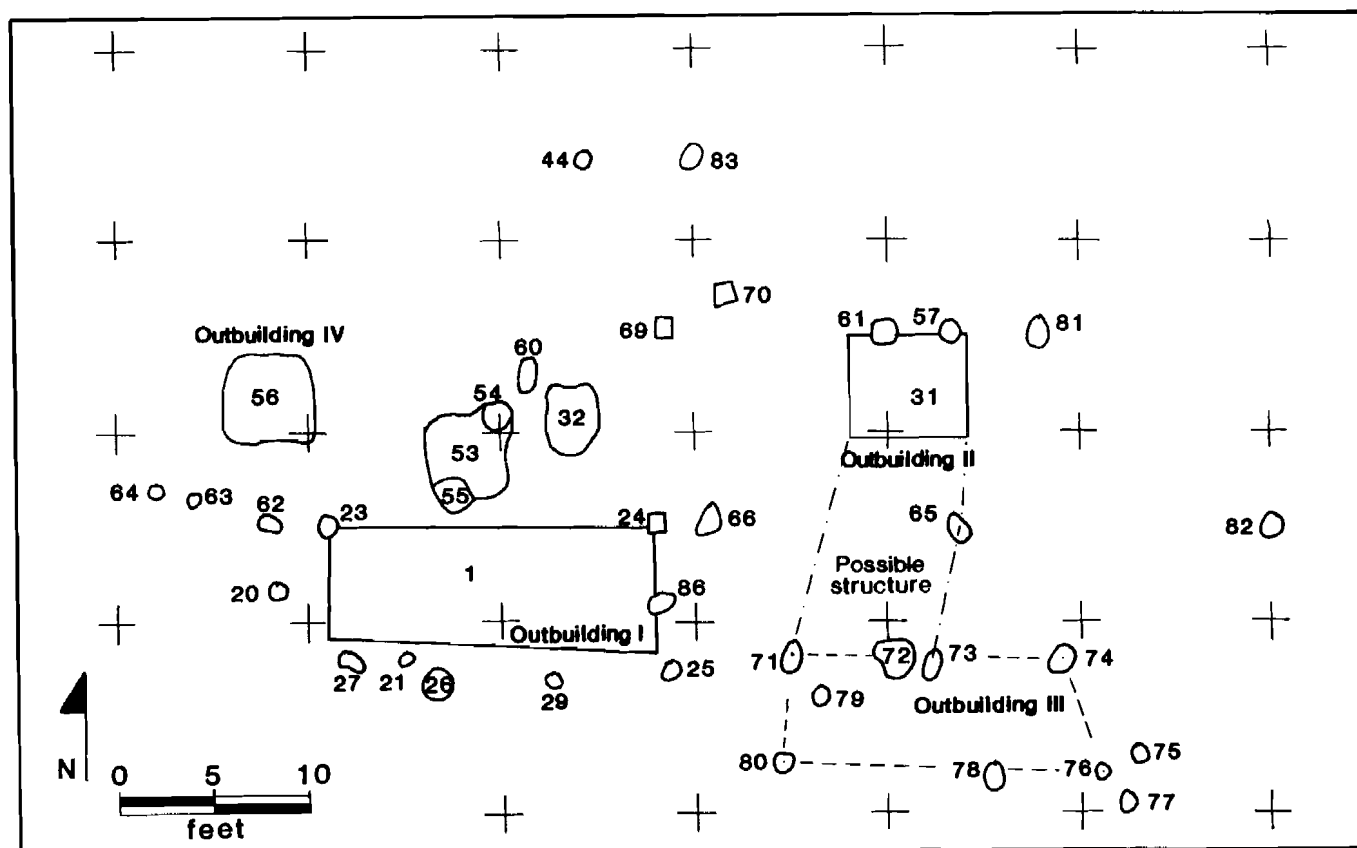
PLATE 8  
Structure I, South Side



Photograph provided by Alberta Erickson and Florence Blackburn.

FIGURE 23

# A. Temple Site, Southern Outbuilding Complex and Associated Features



The wooden porches on the north side of the dwelling were torn down during the widening of Route 4.

Outbuilding I (Feature 1) was located 60 feet directly south of Structure I. One large roughly rectangular root cellar and three distinct postholes made up this structure (Figure 23; Plate 9). The dimensions of Feature 1 measured between 16.6' and 16.2' north/south and 5.6' and 6.7' west/east. The feature soil was a uniform dark brown sandy loam with a heavy concentration of coal and coal ash in the plowzone above it. This feature was found in plowzone sample units S90W80 and S90W70 (Figure 20). The walls of this feature were straight sided with the exception of the southeast half which sloped in towards the bottom of the

PLATE 9

Plan View, Feature I (Outbuilding I), Base of Plowzone





feature. The floor was fairly flat and sloped towards the north wall causing the northern part of the feature to measure 6"-8" in depth below plowzone, while the southern part of the feature was 2"-4" below plowzone. With the flat bottom and straight walls and no evidence of any type of lining, it is suggested that this root cellar probably had a wooden floor with wooden sides. Located near the northwest wall of the feature were a number of angular shim rocks, possibly the remains of a set of steps. In the southeast corner, a square shaped depression (1.5' x 2') in the floor was observed and excavated (Plate 10). This feature was 1' deep in the north half and increased to 2' deep in the south half. This anomaly is interpreted as a possible brick pier used to shore up the floor, and after the demolition of the structure, the brick was reused.

The artifacts from this feature included a large number of window glass fragments excavated from the top 2" of feature fill, redware, whiteware, Rockingham, porcelain, bone china, ironstone, yellowware, wire and cut nails, one green glass bead, and bone. The total number of artifacts recovered from this feature totaled 1,922, and contained the largest amount of artifacts recovered from all of the features (44.5%). A minimum vessel count was completed for this feature and a total of 39 vessels were counted, the majority made up of only one diagnostic fragment. The incomplete nature of this ceramic vessel assemblage indicates that this feature was filled with secondary refuse; i.e., the vessels had already been broken and discarded from the site (Wise 1976:265-294). The mean ceramic date for this feature is 1859.6 (without redware) (Appendix VIII).

PLATE 10  
Plan View, Base of Feature 1



Associated with this feature were three distinct postholes (Features 23, 24 and 86). Feature 23 was located at the northwest corner of Feature 1. The feature was rectangular in shape with rounded corners, and measured .9' by 1.2'. The soil was a dark brown sandy loam with mottling of lighter soils with no distinct postmold present, and extended to a depth of 1' (below plowzone). Twenty-eight artifacts were recovered including whiteware, redware, window glass, and wire and cut nails. The mean ceramic date is 1855 (excluding redware).

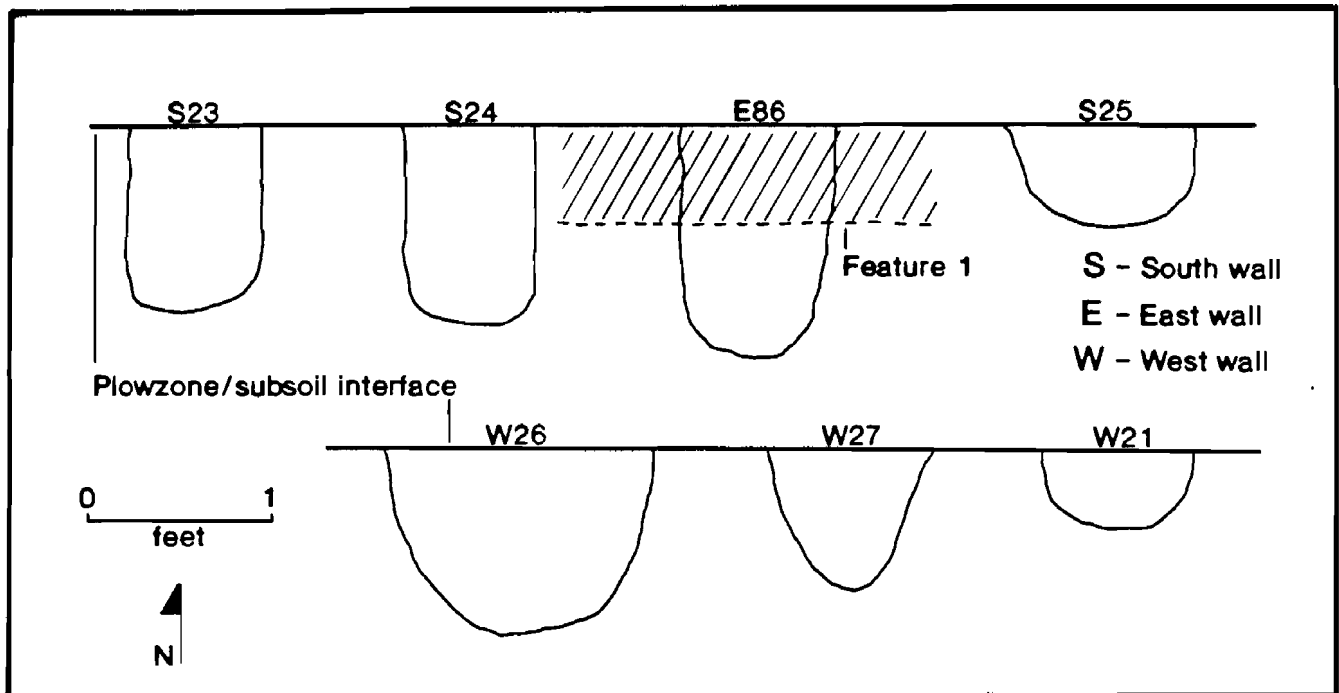
Feature 24, located at the northeast corner of Feature 1, was almost square in shape with the northwest and northeast corners rounded, measuring 1.1' by 1.05'. The soil was a dark brown sandy loam extending down 1.0' (below plowzone) with no distinct postmold present. Forty-one artifacts were recovered from this feature including window glass, whiteware, and wire and cut nails. The mean ceramic date is 1860.

Feature 86 was located along the east wall of Feature 1, 2.2' north of the southeast corner. The triangular feature measured 1' north/south by 1.1' east/west. The soil was a dark brown sandy loam with no discernible postmold present and extended 1.2' to a flat bottom. Only five artifacts were recovered including two pieces of glass, one unidentified nail, and two pieces of whiteware. The mean ceramic date is 1860.

While no distinct posthole features were excavated in the southern corners of Feature 1, one posthole was noted at the surface of the southwest corner. However, upon excavation of Feature 1, the posthole feature was not discernible and thus no excavation was completed. It is suggested that the southwest

FIGURE 24

A. Temple Site, Outbuilding I, Profiles of Posthole Features  
(Features 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 86)

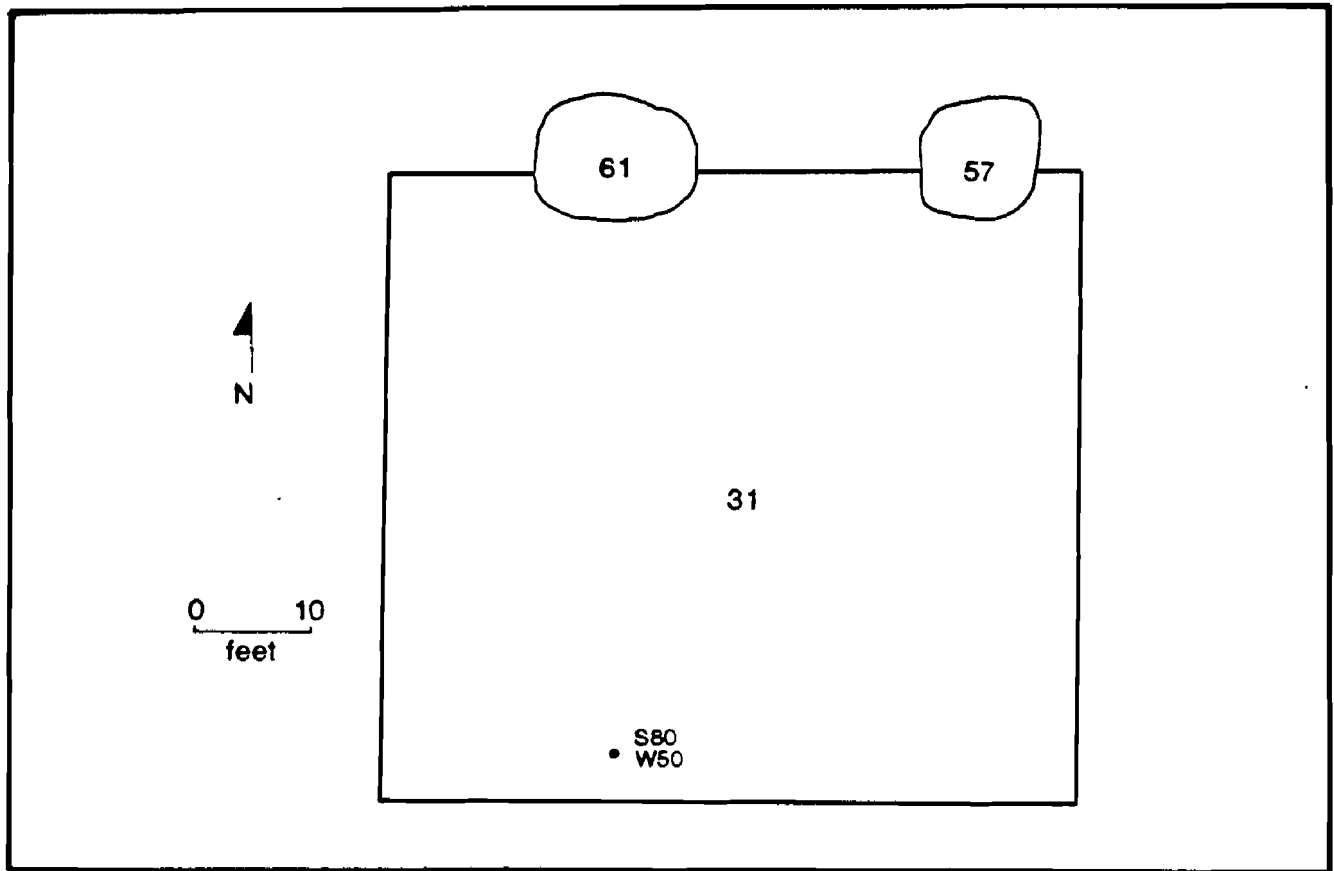


corner may have had at one time a similar posthole as well, but all archaeological evidence has since disappeared. Figure 24 shows the profiles of the Outbuilding I structurally related posts, Features 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 86.

Four postholes were located near the southwest wall of Feature 1. Feature 21 was a small, shallow circular posthole measuring 0.8' x 0.8' and extended 0.45' below plowzone to a rounded bottom. Artifacts recovered from this feature included mostly small redware sherds, whiteware, pearlware, glass, nails and miscellaneous metal fragments. Feature 26 was much larger, measuring 1.6' x 1.5' x 1.0' below plowzone. Sixty-five artifacts were recovered from this feature including redware, whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, nails, glass, brick, oysters and metal fragments. Feature 27 is an irregularly shaped dark

FIGURE 25

Outbuilding II, Planview (Feature 31, 57 and 61)



brown sandy stain, measuring 1.5' x 0.8' and extending down 0.75' below plowzone to a pointed bottom. Eighteen artifacts were recovered including redware, glass, nails, staples, brick and metal fragments. Feature 25 was located near the southeast corner of Outbuilding I. It was 1.0' in diameter and extended 0.5' below plowzone into subsoil with a flat bottom. Whiteware fragments recovered in the feature fill provided a mean ceramic date of 1860.

Outbuilding II was defined by a 6' x 5.4' storage feature (Feature 31) with two postholes crosscutting the north wall (Features 57 and 61) (Figure 25). Feature 31 consisted of a dark

PLATE 11

West Profile, Features 31, 57 and 61 (Outbuilding II)



TABLE 8

## ARTIFACT TOTALS FOR FEATURES 1, 4, 19, 31, 32, 49, 53 AND 56

Feature 1 (Outbuilding 1)	Feature 31 (Outbuilding 2)	Feature 53 (Privy)
218 ceramic	26 ceramics	20 ceramic
484 window glass	1 pipestem	26 window glass
132 other glass	58 window glass	2 lamp glass
814 nails	9 other glass	11 nails
25 staples, mortar, unidentified	29 nails	----
3 buttons	3 other metal	59 1.4%
8 toys	1 gunflint	
198 misc. metal	----	
36 bone	127 2.9%	
1 shell		
1 plastic		
2 other		
----		
1922 44.5%		
Feature 49 (Outbuilding 6)	Feature 56 (Outbuilding 4)	Feature 19 (Drain area)
47 ceramic	68 ceramic	125 ceramic
5 window glass	210 window glass	1 pipe
1 other glass	17 other glass	11 window glass
3 bone	14 nails	123 other glass
---	1 other metal	73 nails
56 1.3%	----	18 bone
	310 7.2%	10 metal
		----
		361 8.4%
Feature 32 (Privy)	Feature 4 (Trash Pit)	
15 ceramic	37 ceramic	
19 window glass	2 pipestem	
10 other glass	1 glass	
75 nails	2 nails	
32 miscellaneous metal	1 metal	
----	3 bone	
151 3.5%	---	
	46 1.1%	

(% = percent of total artifacts recovered from all features)

brown sandy loam that extended approximately 0.4' below plowzone into the subsoil. The feature was excavated in quarters with the east half exposed first, then the west (Plate 11). It was excavated in one level because no discernible natural levels were apparent. Excluding the intrusion of a root, the feature was very flat across the bottom and had straight walls, implying this feature was also wood lined. Redware, whiteware, pearlware, blown and molded glass, window glass, nails and pipe stems accounted for most of the the 127 artifacts recovered (Table 8). The mean ceramic date for this feature is 1855 (excluding redware).

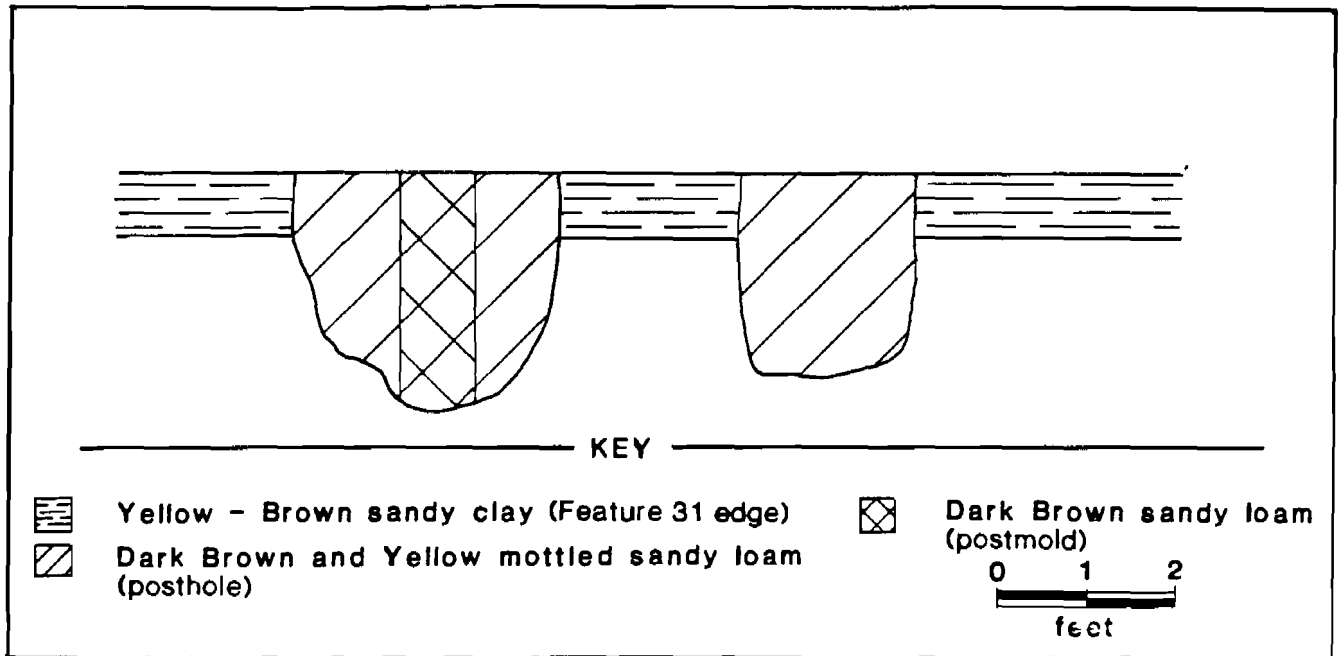
Located approximately 0.6' in from the northeast corner was a posthole (Feature 57) that was 1' square with rounded corners and intruded halfway into Feature 31. The soil was a dark brown sandy loam extending down 1.1' below plowzone to a flat, square shaped bottom (Figure 26). Only three artifacts, one redware, one window glass and one metal blob, were recovered from this feature.

Another feature associated with this structure was Feature 61. This posthole was 1.3' x 1' in diameter with rounded corners and also extended halfway into Feature 31. The soil matrix consisted of dark brown and yellow brown mottled sandy loam and extended 1.3' into the subsoil. A 0.4' in diameter postmold of darker soil was found within this posthole (Figure 26). The only artifacts recovered from this feature included one blue transfer print whiteware, one ironstone, and three window glass fragments. With only two postholes associated with this structure, the



FIGURE 26

## Outbuilding II, Profiles (Features 31, 57 and 61)

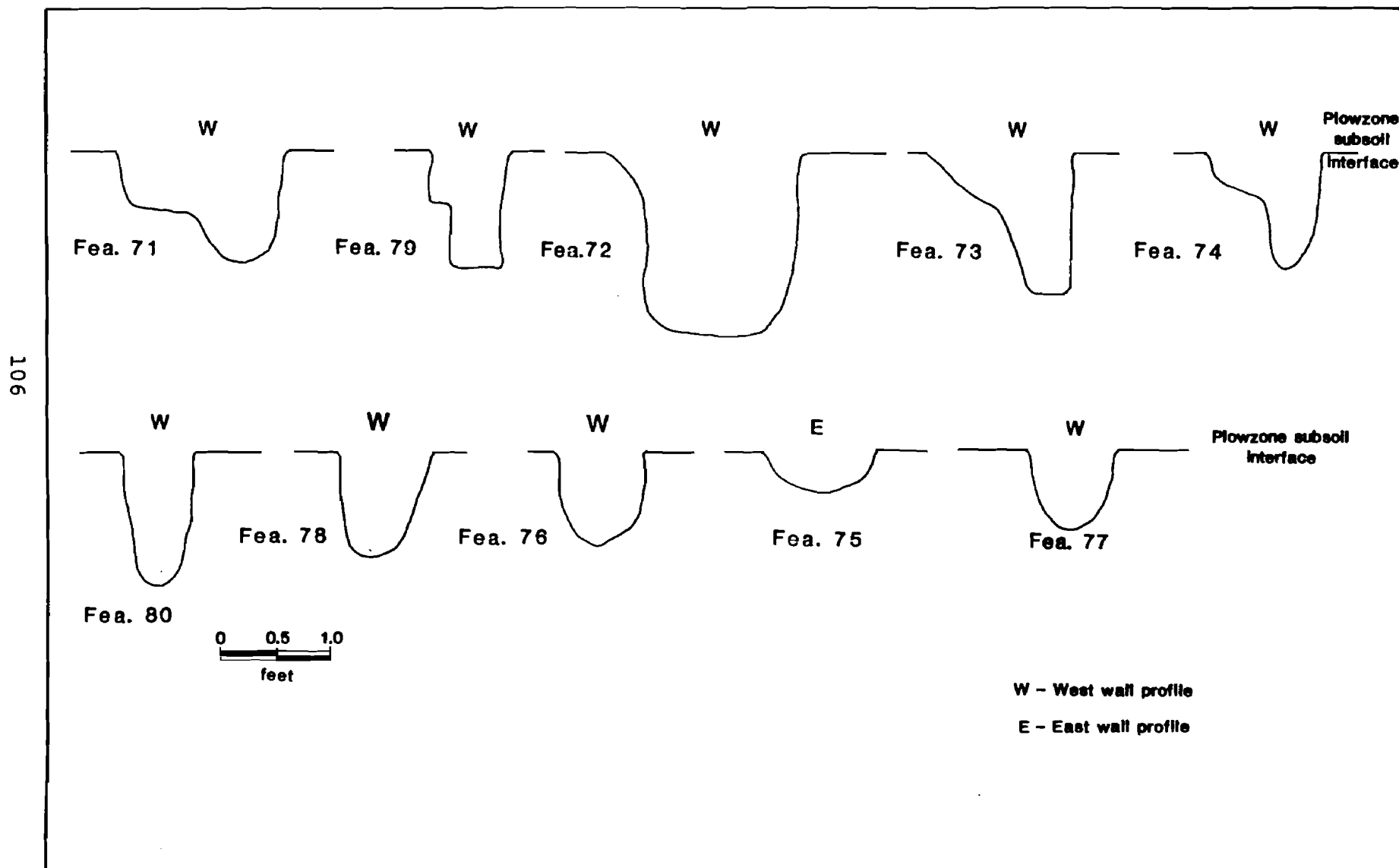


building was probably built on wood laid sills or brick piers, which leave little or no evidence archaeologically. The mean ceramic date for this feature is 1850.

Located approximately 15 feet south of Outbuilding II was Outbuilding III, which consisted of eight structural support posthole features (Features 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, and 80; Figure 23). The four postholes along the north wall (Features 71, 72, 73, and 74; Figure 27) were straight sided whereas the south wall postholes (Features 76, 78, and 80; Figure 27) tapered in, which may indicate that the post had been driven into the subsoil. Three of the postholes (Features 71, 73, and 74) averaged 1' in diameter at the plowzone/subsoil interface. Dark brown sandy loam made up the soil matrix of Features 71, 73, and 74, all of which extended to a depth of 1' below plowzone, with

FIGURE 27

Outbuilding III, Posthole Profiles  
(Features 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80)



flat or rounded bottoms. Feature 72 was considerably larger, 2' x 1.5' in diameter, and extended down 1.6' below plowzone to a flat bottom. The soil matrix consisted of a mixture of gray and orange clay and medium brown topsoil, with the clay fill stratified with medium brown fill. Based on the archaeological evidence, Feature 72 was purposefully filled at some later date. Few artifacts were recovered from these postholes; the only diagnostic artifacts were ceramics, which provided a mean ceramic date for two of the features (Features 73 and 74) of 1860.

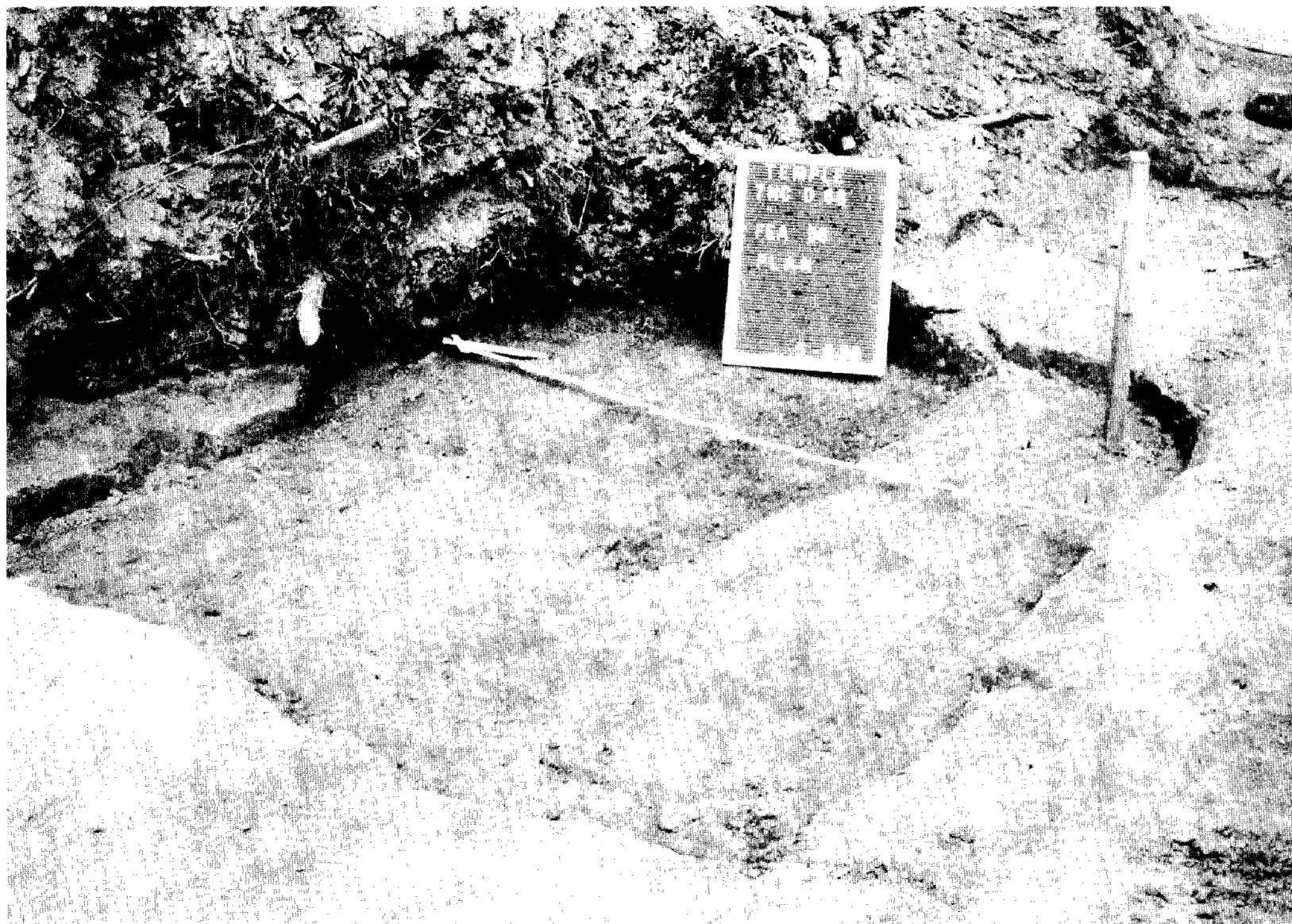
The south wall consisted of three postholes (Features 80, 78, and 76). These postholes were of a different type of construction. Their diameters were 0.7', 0.8', and 0.9' for Features 80, 78, and 76 respectively. All were round shaped postholes that tapered to a rounded base with no distinct postmold present. Their depths varied as well. Feature 80 was 1.2' below plowzone, Feature 78 was 0.9' below plowzone, and Feature 76 was 0.8' below plowzone. All three features intruded into Feature 84, a sheet midden which will be discussed later in this report. Few artifacts were recovered from these features, only Feature 78 had ceramics present, which provided a mean ceramic date of 1856.9. Feature 75 was located along the east wall of Outbuilding III and was defined by a 1' dark brown sandy loam circular stain extending 0.45' into the subsoil. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. This feature could have been a brace post used to support a wall. Feature 77, a 0.9' in diameter circular posthole with a rounded base that was 0.8' below plowzone, contained ceramics that have a mean ceramic

date of 1842.5. This feature could have been a brace post for the corner post (Feature 76) of the outbuilding. Feature 79 was located inside Outbuilding III and was 0.85' in diameter; it consisted of a dark brown sandy loam to a depth of 1.1' below plowzone (Figure 27). There was a well defined postmold present, 0.4' in diameter. This feature was similar in shape to the north wall posthole/postmolds described earlier. Eleven artifacts were recovered from this feature including whiteware, glass, brick and nails. The mean ceramic date is 1860. This posthole could have been associated with a possible interior division wall support.

Outbuilding IV was composed of Feature 56, which was located approximately five feet northeast of Outbuilding I and measured 4.6' by 5' (Figure 23). The soil matrix of this feature was a dark brown sandy loam with charcoal and mortar evident. The feature was 0.4' below plowzone. Combined with the 1' of plowzone located above this feature, it extended to approximately 1.4' below the ground surface. The walls of this feature were not straight as in Features 1 and 31, but were irregular suggesting that there was no lining present as in the other structures. Located 2.5' south of the northern wall was a long narrow depression (Plate 12). This depression was only 0.3' deep, extended from the east wall 3' west and was 0.4' wide. Artifacts recovered from Feature 56 contained an unusually large amount of window glass, suggesting windows were present in this structure (Plate 12). Ceramics found in this feature provide a mean ceramic date of 1857.5.

PLATE 12

Plan View, Base of Feature 56 (Outbuilding IV)



Outbuilding V was defined by three paired postmold/hole features arranged in a rectangular pattern, 6' north/south and 7' east/west, and was located 10' north of the well and 5' west of the southwest corner of the Structure I addition. The archaeological evidence for the remains of Outbuilding V consisted of 12 postmold/hole features: Features 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 (Figures 28 and 29; Plate 13). Of these 12 features, two features, 16 and 13, were identified during plowzone sampling excavations. Features 7, 6, 5, 16, 15, and 14 provide evidence of tie-beam pairs, each pair located approximately 6.0' north/south apart from one another (Figure 28). Feature 7, a 1.2' wide oval stain that extended 1.1' below plowzone, was paired with Feature 14 which was a 1.4' wide oval stain with a distinct postmold that extended 1.5' below plowzone. These pairs were located 4.0' west of the center paired posts--Feature 6, a 1.4' wide oval extending 2.0' below plowzone, and Feature 15, a 1.6' wide oval with a distinct postmold that extended 1.2' below plowzone. Located three feet to the east were the corner post pairs, Features 5 and 16. Feature 5 was a 1.2' square post that was 1.0' deep (below plowzone). Feature 5 was paired with Feature 16, a 1.0' oval stain that was 1.0' deep (below plowzone). Features 8 and 10 were positioned along the west wall between the corner posts, Features 7 and 14, and may reflect evidence of post replacement. Feature 8 was a 1.4' oval that was 1.5' deep (below plowzone) with rock and brick piled inside along the south side, and Feature 10 was a 1.2' oval stain with a distinct postmold that extended 1.4' below plowzone. Feature 9, a 1.0' in diameter circular shallow post (0.6' below

PLATE 13

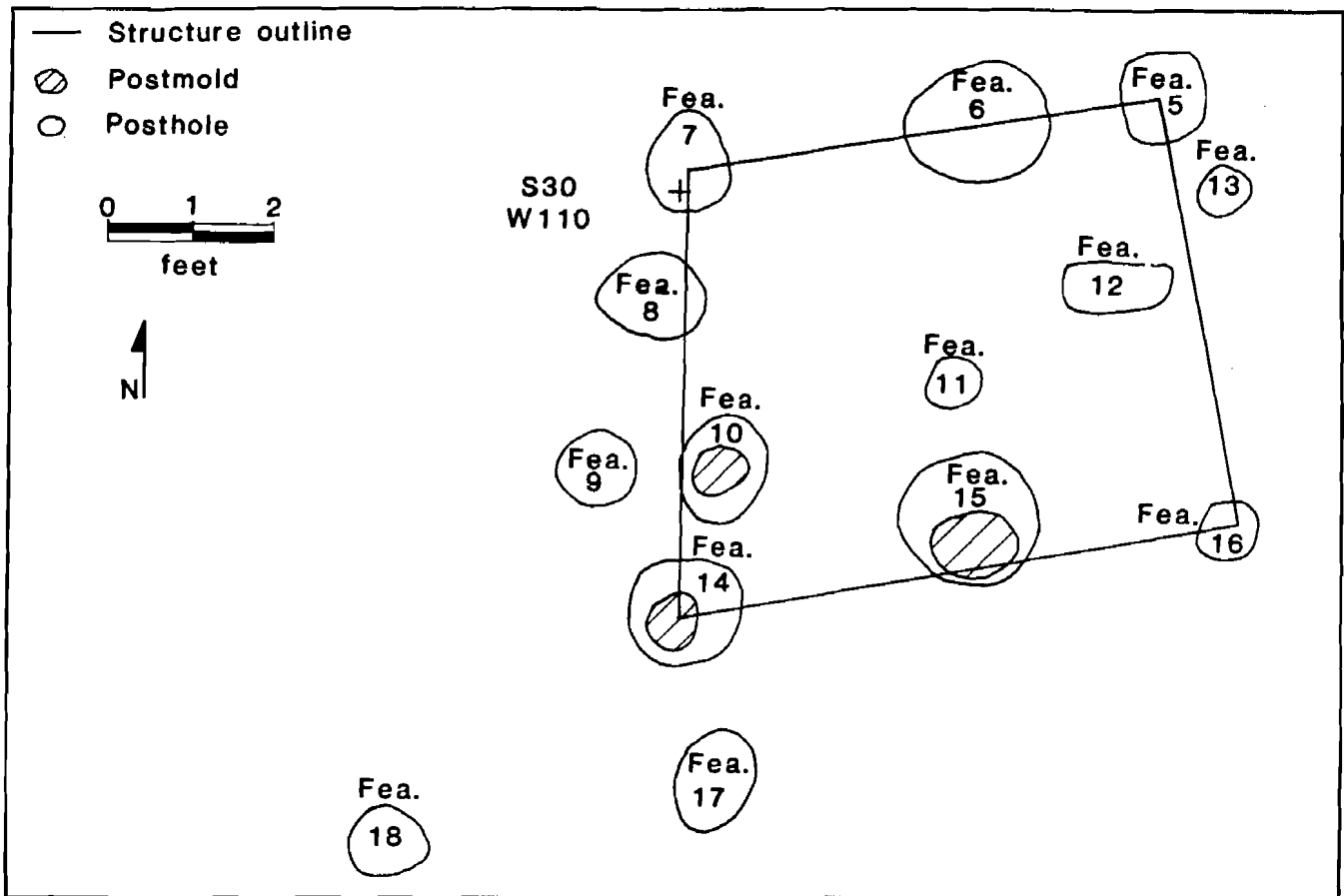
Plan View, Outbuilding V

(Features 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16 and 17)



FIGURE 28

# Outbuilding V Planview (Features 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18)



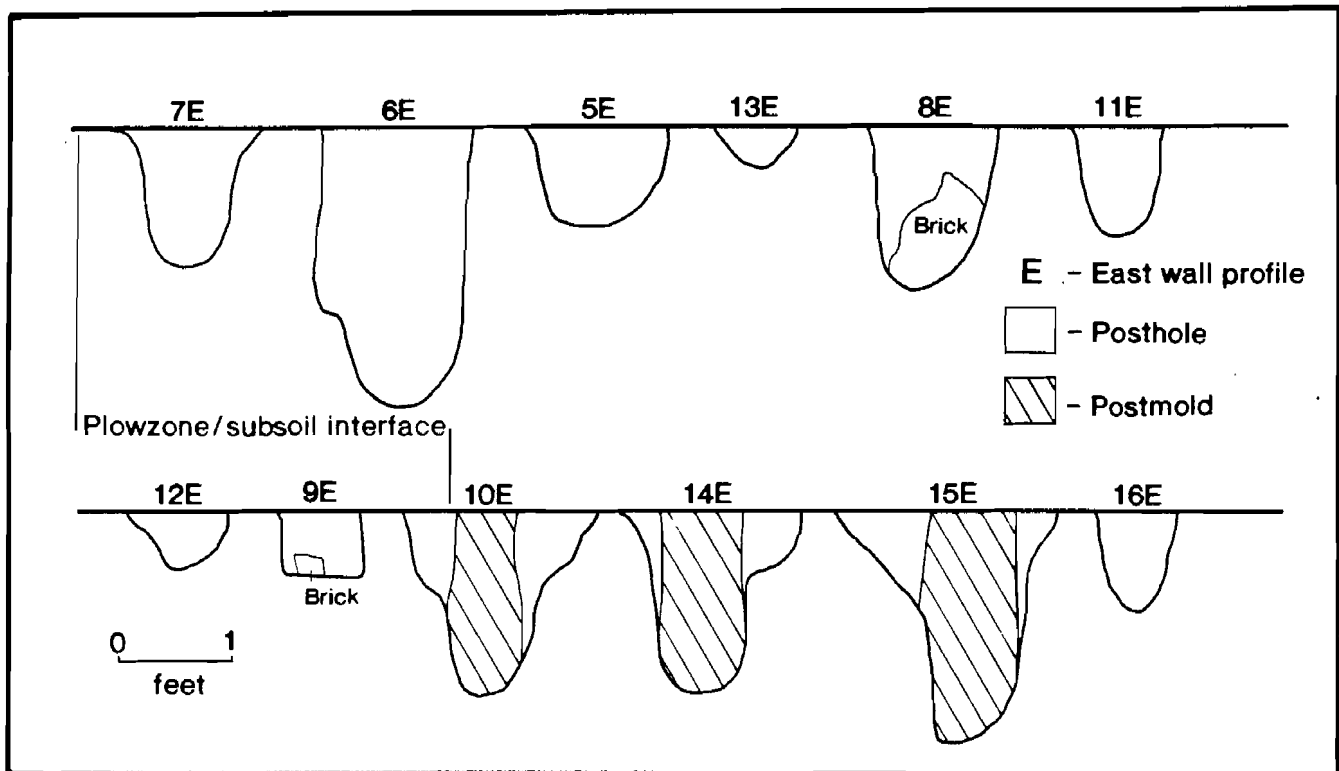
plowzone) that contained two burned bricks, could have been a brace post for the Feature 10 post. A small 0.6' diameter circular post that was 1.0' deep (below plowzone) was located in the center of the above mentioned paired posts (Features 8 and 10). This post, as well as Feature 12, which was a shallow (0.5' below plowzone) oblong post that measured 0.6' x 1.2', was probably a floor support post. Historic artifacts found in the post features of Outbuilding V included wire nails, window glass, lamp glass, brick, redware, whiteware, pearlware, ironstone and Rockingham. The mean ceramic date of these features ranges from 1830 to 1860 (Appendix VIII).



FIGURE 29

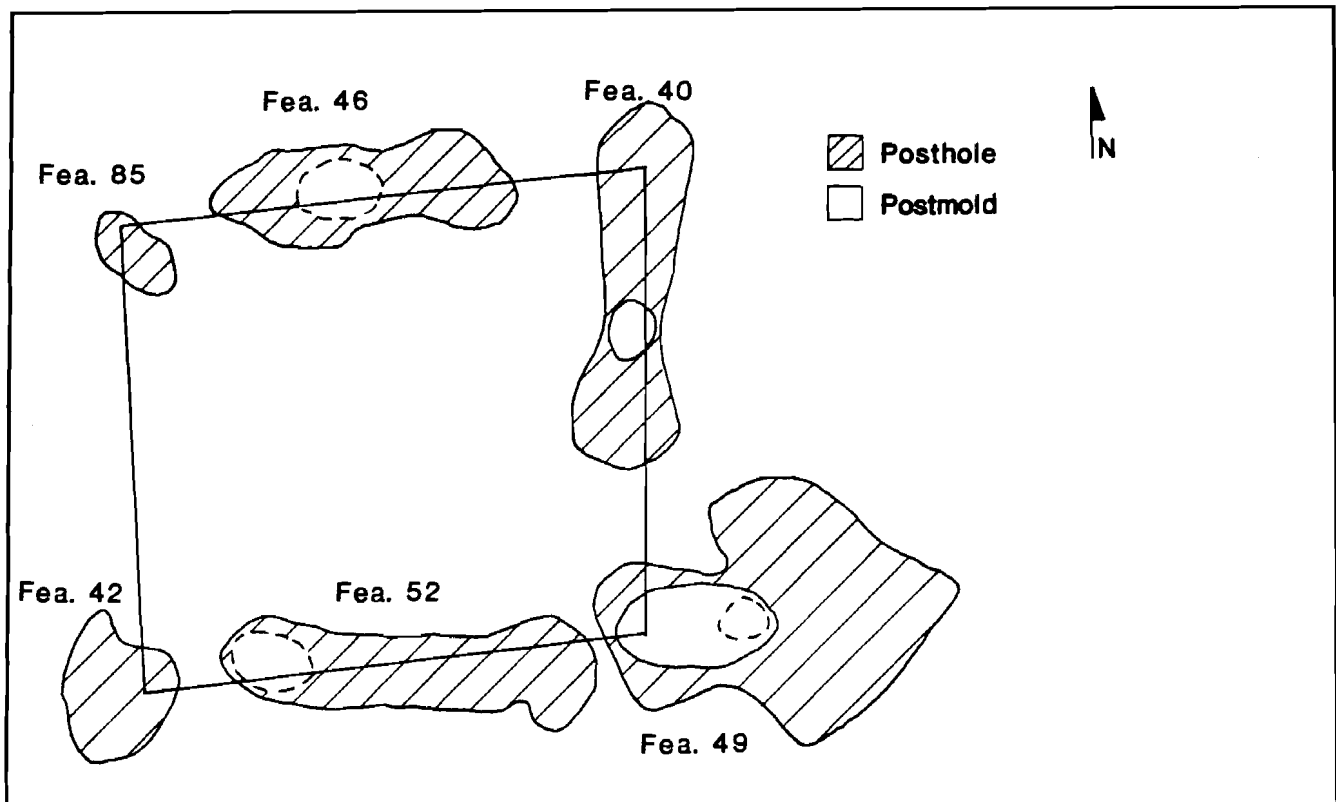
## Outbuilding V Profiles

(Features 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16)



Outbuilding VI was comprised of a series of shallow, linear depressions that contained shallow posthole features. Features 40, 42, 46, 49, 52, and 85 formed a squared, 5.6 north/south and 6.4 east/west, structure that was 20' south of Structure I (Figure 30). The east wall of Outbuilding VI was defined by Features 40 and 49. Feature 40 was a 4.4' x 1.0' linear shallow depression (0.4' below plowzone) that contained a small posthole/mold located near the center of the feature, which was 0.6' in diameter and extended 0.6' below plowzone. A uniform dark brown sandy loam soil was present throughout the whole feature, thus implying a single deposition. Artifacts found in this feature were wire nails, brick, one pipe stem, redware, whiteware and shell-edged pearlware. The ceramics found in this

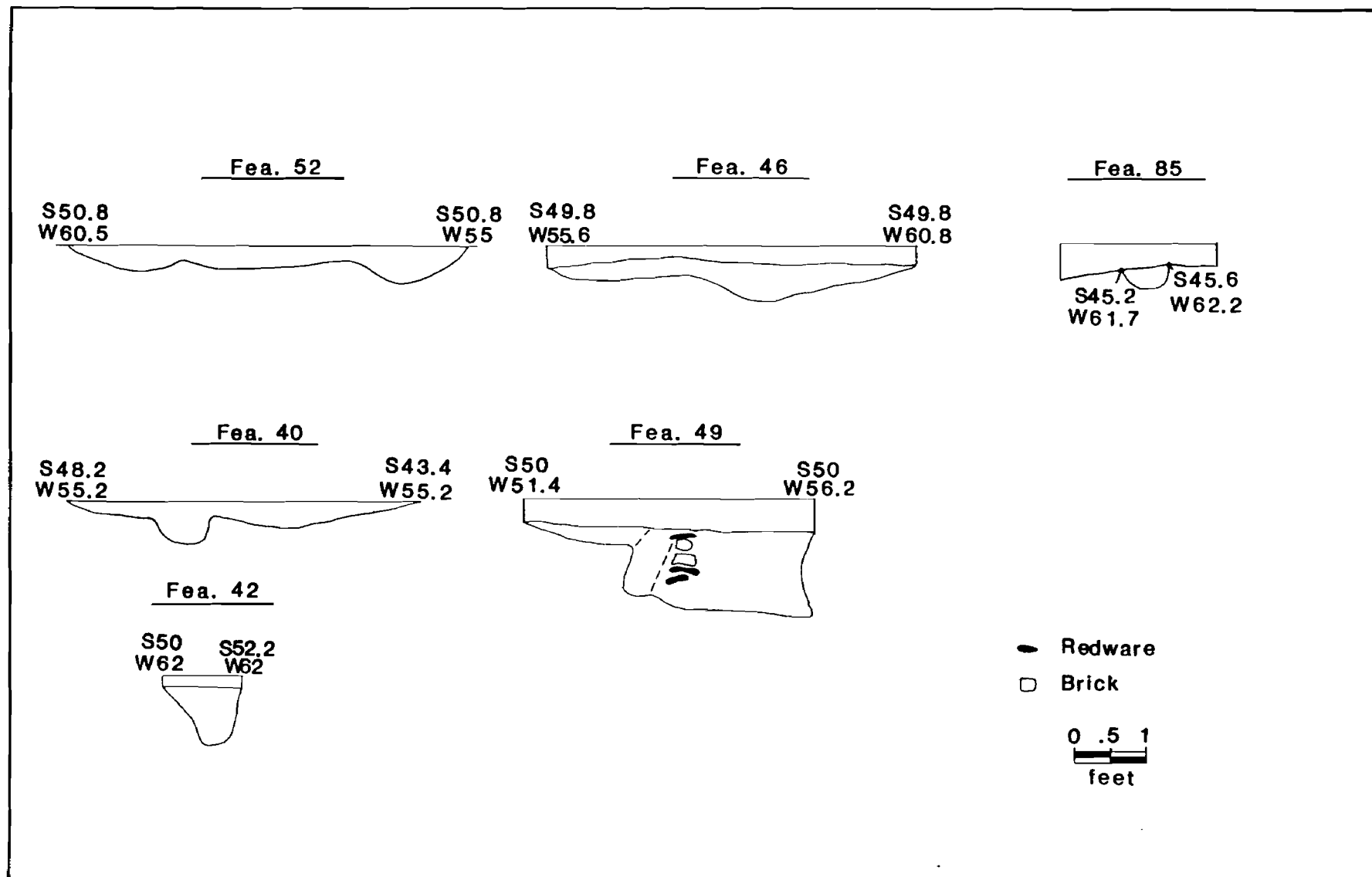
**FIGURE 30**  
**Outbuilding VI Planview**  
**(Features 40, 42, 46, 49, 52 and 85)**



feature provide a mean ceramic date of 1825 (excluding redware). Feature 49 was a large amorphous depression that measured 4.6' east/west and 3.4' north/south. The east half of the depression was very shallow, 0.2' below plowzone, and the west half was a large, oval 1.0' below plowzone post hole. A 0.4' wide circular postmold was located along the eastern edge of the posthole. The post seems to have been set at an angle jutting into the east wall supporting the structure. A pile of brick and redware was exposed next to this postmold (Figure 31). The soil in the posthole and postmold was the same dark brown sandy loam, but the soil in the shallow portion of Feature 49 had yellow brown sandy loam mixed with the dark brown sandy loam. Artifacts excavated

FIGURE 31

Outbuilding VI Profiles (Features 40, 42, 46, 49, 52 and 85)



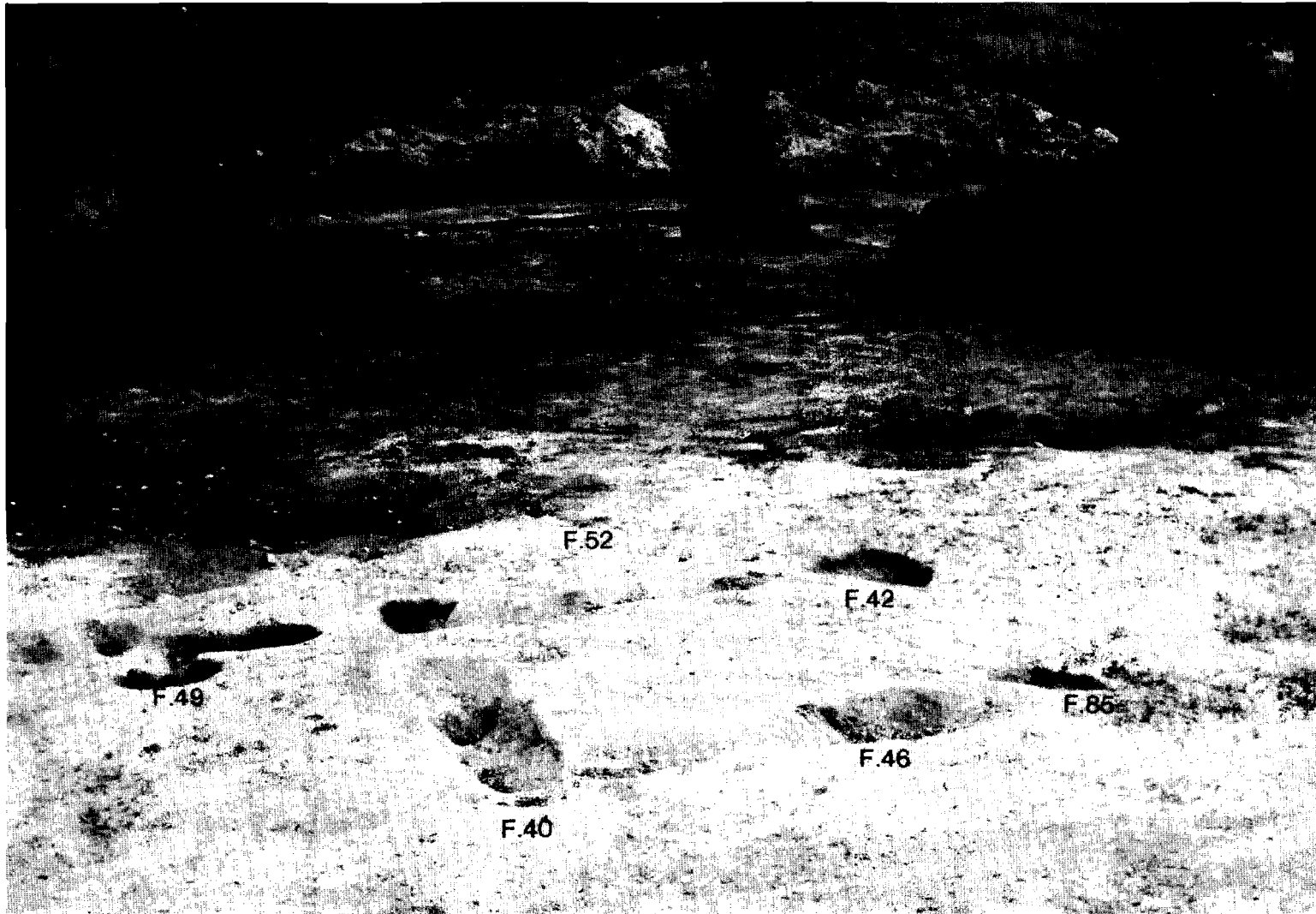
from Feature 49 included window glass, unidentifiable bone fragments, brick, 29 redware fragments, ironstone, whiteware, Rockingham, and yellowware (Table 8). The mean ceramic date is 1854 (excluding redware).

The south wall of Outbuilding VI was defined by Features 52 and 42. Feature 52 was a 5.5' x 1.0' linear, shallow depression that contained two deeper depressions on either end of the feature. The depression in the eastern portion extended 0.5' below plowzone while the western portion was slightly shallower (0.3' below plowzone). As depicted in Figure 31, the sections which contained the two deeper depressions were wider and more rounded than the center and a dark brown sandy loam was found throughout the whole feature. Artifacts excavated included one cow tooth, slag, redware, whiteware and shell-edge pearlware. A mean ceramic date of 1842 (excluding redware) was determined. Feature 42 was the southwest cornerpost of Outbuilding VI. It consisted of a 1.6' wide ovate posthole that extended 0.8' below plowzone (Figure 31). Artifacts found included window glass, wire nails, eight unidentified bone fragments, one gun flint, 17 redware fragments, and whiteware. The mean ceramic date is 1854. The northwest corner of Outbuilding VI was Feature 85, an 0.8' oval posthole that extended 0.3' below plowzone. No artifacts were found in Feature 85.

Feature 46 was located between Features 40 and 85 along the north wall of Outbuilding VI. This 5' x 1.0' oblong depression contained a deeper depression near the center of the feature which extended 0.6' below plowzone (Figure 31). Artifacts found include window glass, one wire and one cut nail, coal, brick,

PLATE 14

Plan View, Outbuilding VI  
(Features 40,42,46,49,52 and 85)



redware, and whiteware. The mean ceramic date is 1855. A plan view of Outbuilding VI can be seen in Plate 14.

Two possible privy pits (Features 32 and 53) were identified during the data recovery excavations of the A. Temple Site (Figure 23). Feature 32 was located during the plowzone testing, and Feature 53 was found after mechanical plowzone removal. These two roughly circular features, located approximately 50' south of Structure I, were placed 2.0' apart from one another. Feature 53, the larger of the two, was a shallow flat-bottomed circular depression that extended only 0.3' below plowzone. It measured 4.6' by 4.0' and contained two intrusive posthole features (54 and 55). The smaller depression, Feature 32, was also shallow and flat-bottomed, and extended 0.4' below plowzone. It measured 3.4' by 2.4' and was intruded by a wooden post in the northwest portion. The soil in Features 53 and 32 was a mottled dark brown sandy loam; there were no obvious "privy" soils in either feature. The soil sample taken from the subsoil between the two privy pits contained a high frequency of phosphates.

A large amount of metal artifacts was recovered from Feature 32 (Table 8). Over 100 fragments of nails and unidentifiable metal were recovered, as well as small amounts of bottle and jar glass and 19 window glass fragments. Ceramics recovered included redware, yellowware, ironstone and whiteware, and a mean ceramic date of 1857.8 (excluding redware) was determined. Feature 53 produced over 20 fragments of window glass and only 11 nails. Ceramics recovered included redware, Rockingham, and whiteware (Table 8). The mean ceramic date for these ceramics is 1857.9 (excluding redware).

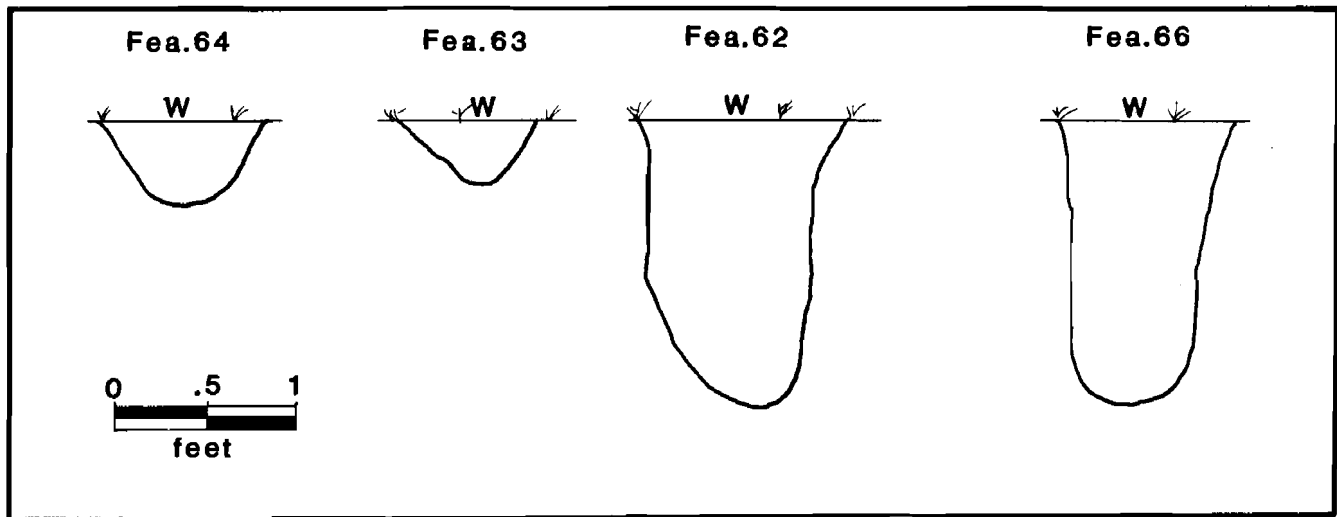
Features 53 and 32 are interpreted as being the remains of the bottoms of previously dug privy holes or pits. The depth of these features, coupled with the depth of the plowzone, would have been approximately 1.5' deep. The pits were likely covered with a movable shed or building and lined with a wooden barrel, which would have been removed when filled and the contents spread on fields as a fertilizer. The pit might have been cleaned by manually shoveling out the contents after tipping the building over, a procedure used by the Burrowses during the twentieth century (discussed in greater detail in the oral history section of this report [Appendix VII]).

A number of small square, oval and ovate shaped features were exposed in the western, eastern and southeastern portion of the Temple Site. The locations and arrangement of several of these features indicate the locations of fence lines. The linear patterning of most of these features is readily apparent. Such archaeological evidence suggests that these features were post and rail fencelines commonly used during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Photographic evidence of the tenant farm during the 1930s indicates the usage of post-and-rail fencelines for farm activity divisions (Plate 8).

A series of regularly shaped dark brown oval features were situated on a line west of the north edge of Outbuilding I (Features 62, 63 and 64; Figure 23). Various characteristics of these post features were observed upon excavation. Profiles of the features displayed fairly straight walls sloping gradually inward to form rounded bases, suggesting that these posts were

FIGURE 32

## Profiles of Fence Lines (Features 62, 63, 64 and 66)



placed in prepared holes (Figure 32). The similar features on either side of the north wall of Outbuilding I are thought to be hole set gate posts. Both features were located approximately 4' out from the corner structure posts and were 1.0' below plowzone (Features 62 and 66; Figure 32). The west fenceline began with the substantial post (Feature 62) and extended westward to two smaller, shallower posts, Features 63 and 64, both extending 0.4' below plowzone. Artifacts in the fence postholes produced a mean ceramic date between 1850 and 1852.

A series of square, flat bottomed features extended at a northeast angle from Outbuilding I. No diagnostic artifacts were excavated from these features (Features 60, 69, and 70; Figure 23). Feature 60 was a 1.4' x .6' rectangular stain and extended 0.6' below plowzone. Features 69 and 70 are 0.8' square posts that extended 0.8' below plowzone.

A line of small oval features extend north/south approximately 20 feet east of the house foundation. This post



and rail fenceline is evident in the photographs taken during the 1940s (Features 33, 34, 35; Figure 19; Plate 8). No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from these features. Feature 33, a 1.2' circular posthole that contained a 0.5' postmold extended 0.6' below plowzone, and was located 10' north of Feature 34. Feature 34 was a deeper (0.8') post that extended 1.3' into subsoil from the base of the plowzone. Twenty feet south of this post another post was located. Feature 35 was a 1.0' oval post that extended 0.6' into subsoil from the base of the plowzone.

Another fenceline apparent in the subsoil was located to the west of Structure I. This fenceline could be seen in the photographs as a picket fence surrounding a garden area (Plates 3 and 4). Feature 48 represented one of the main support posts of the picket fence. It was a 0.6' oval post that extended 0.4' below plowzone. Feature letters A, B, C, and D were also associated with the picket fence. The features were approximately 4" x 2" rectangular in size; Feature B still continued the wood picket fence broken off 2 inches from the top of subsoil. These features were mapped, but remained unexcavated. Additional post features were encountered in this area (Features 3a, 50, 51, and 22). They form no apparent pattern and are thought to be associated with the twentieth century gardening area.

Features 45, 38, 39, 33, 47, 67, and 41, located 10' southeast of Structure I, also represent a series of oval posthole features that have no apparent pattern (Figure 19). Depths of these features varied between 0.3' and 0.9' below

plowzone into subsoil, and recovered ceramics display mean ceramic dates between 1837 and 1860 (Appendix VIII).

The southern yard area contained additional oval features that displayed posthole-like qualities that did not fit within any of the conjectured fence lines; these include Features 54, 55, 43, 83, and 30. Depths range from 0.4' to 1.0' below plowzone. The mean ceramic date for features that contained diagnostic artifacts range between 1850 and 1860.5 (Figure 19; Appendix VIII).

Feature 82 was a posthole associated with the barbed wire fence that encompassed the rear yard area until 1987 when the fence and its posts were torn down during the yard improvement activities of the new landholders - Stanley builders. The wooden post was observed by archaeologists in 1985 during Phase I/II excavations. The oval posthole was 1.0' wide and extended 1.1' below plowzone. A single stoneware sherd found suggests a mean ceramic date of 1783.5.

Feature 4 was a 2.5' x 3' shallow trash pit that extended 0.4' below plowzone. It was located under the crushed macadam lane 3' north of the well drain pipe. Artifacts excavated include bone, brick and metal, 22 redware sherds, whiteware, pearlware and porcelain (Table 8). The mean ceramic date is 1853.2.

Feature 2 was encountered during the plowzone sampling of Test Unit S70W70 (Figure 20). This scatter of large, flat rocks was seen at surface level and continued to the base of the plowzone. This rock scatter did not intrude into the subsoil, and was considered to be plow disturbed or associated with

Structure I demolition in the 1950s.

Although three dark, post-like features were observed below the plowzone, excavations suggested that Features 20, 18 and 37 were the result of root, rodent or other non-cultural activities. Features 58, 68, 36 and 59 are shallow amorphous depressions that could possibly have occurred during backhoe excavation (Figure 19).

Feature 84, a large soil discontinuity located at the southern edge of excavation, was originally identified during the Phase I/II post hole testing (Plate 15). The feature's soils consisted of dark brown sandy loam mottled with yellow brown sandy loam pockets and contained considerable amounts of historic artifacts, including pearlware, whiteware, redware, window glass, nails and brick fragments. Plowzone soils overlaid Feature 84. The feature soils varied in depth from 0.9' to 2.0' below plowzone. The northern edge of the feature was located 1.5' to 2.0' south of Feature 1 (Outbuilding I). The western boundary of the feature was located at approximately S92W80 and was indistinct. The southern limits of Feature 84 were not identified but extended at least 25 feet south of the S100 line as defined by the edge of the Phase I/II shovel test grid. The feature trended in a southeasterly direction for at least 50 feet to S100W50, where it was lost due to subsurface disturbance. This feature is interpreted as a midden or trash deposit located south of the outbuilding complex.

A 4' x 6' rectangular cement pad marked the presence of a brick-lined well, which was located 10' from the southwest corner

## Feature 84



of Structure I addition. The well (Feature 28) was capped in the 1950s during the A. Temple occupation of the site, when the new addition was erected and indoor plumbing was installed. A metal lid covering the well opening was removed to observe the well fill. The well was brick-lined and appeared to have no soil or debris fill. Water was observed at the base of the well (approximately 8.0' below ground surface). Due to the absence of feature fill, it was decided to use a backhoe to excavate the area surrounding the well. The well was 4.0' in diameter at the top and narrowed to approximately 3.0' in diameter at 8.0' below ground surface. The cement pad was torn off and a large trench was dug along the south side of the well, exposing the south wall of the well (Plate 16). Approximately two feet above the water table a layer of wood was observed outside the well, between the soil and brick. A large 20' diameter hole was excavated during the course of backhoe excavation. Photographs taken during well excavation aided in measuring the depth of the well. Unstable soils caused slumping around the trench, which prevented archaeologists from measuring the exact depth. Brick courses were counted and multiplied by the width of one brick (2 inches). Approximately 2.0' above the water table, the layer of wood started and extended approximately 2.0' below the water table. Brick from the south side of the well was then removed and photographs taken of the inner well area.

Each bucket of soil that was removed from the inside of the well was placed 10' away and was checked for artifacts. Artifacts recovered were window, tumbler, and bottle glass, wire and cut nails, animal bone and plastic. Portions of the wood that

PLATE 16

Well



lined the base of the well were recovered. A sample of the wooden basal ring was analyzed as white pine (Cindy McWeeney, personal communication 1988). Thirty percent of the well basal ring with a radius of 18" was recovered, which indicated that the exterior of the well at its base was 3.0' in diameter. The basal ring was 0.37' wide, wide enough for the brick to rest upon. The ring, built up by two thicknesses of white pine nailed together with cut nails, was 0.14' thick. Wooden barrel staves were observed on the exterior side of the brick coursing, with the bricks pressed against the barrel sides. The surrounding subsoil, consisting of orange sands and gravels, was extremely unconsolidated. The installation of a barrel curb was used if the surrounding soil was liable to cave in or slump (Noel-Hume 1969:19-20). A wooden pump stock was not evident during excavation, which was expected to be used in association with this type of well, as was in use in the well excavated at the Williams Site (Catts and Custer 1990). The pump stock could have been removed when the well was capped in the 1950s.

The well had not filled in when the well was capped in the 1950s. Tenants that occupied the Temple house during the early twentieth century informed archaeologists that the well was cleaned out periodically. This will be discussed in further detail in the oral history section (Appendix VII). This information explains why so few artifacts were present in the well.

The oral history of the A. Temple Site states that a pumphouse structure was built over the well and used as cool storage for milk products. This building was no longer extant

during the Temple occupation of the site and any features relating to the building were destroyed during the capping of the well during the 1950s. The area to the west of the well was scattered with large and small rocks. These rocks were stripped away during backhoe excavation. The area was then shovel skimmed, and no features were identified.

A large 10' long corrugated pipe (Feature 19), discovered in the north wall of Test Unit S50W120 during plowzone sampling, was completely exposed after backhoe stripping. The pipe, crushed near the west end and severed at the east end, was located directly beneath the crushed macadam lane. Although it did not hook directly with the well, it was stated to be used as a drain that led to a trough in the meadow (Appendix VII).

The large dark brown/black sandy loam feature (Feature 19) was first discovered at the base of the plowzone in Test Unit S50W140 during plowzone sampling. The plowzone unit contained a high density of coal and historic artifacts, as did other plowzone test units in the immediate area (Appendix VIII). The Phase II test unit (#29) also contained a high density of the same type of artifacts (Coleman et al. 1987). After backhoe stripping, this area was defined as Feature 19, a large linear dark brown/black sandy loam soil stain that started at the west end of the corrugated pipe extending westward and widened to 5' near the edge of excavation (Figure 19). The feature extended 0.6' into subsoil (below plowzone) (Appendix VIII). Due to the large amount of twentieth century ceramics found, this area is thought to be the area where water from the well was diverted and



then used as a trash midden during the 1950s.

#### **FAUNAL ANALYSIS**

The preliminary faunal analysis was completed using identification guides (Gilbert 1980; Gilbert, Martin and Savage 1981) and a type collection consisting primarily of domestic animals. The principle goal of the analysis was to identify the range of animal species present within the plowzone units and features of the A. Temple Site. A total of 425 bone fragments were collected from the plowzone and feature excavations during the Phase III data recovery. Of the 425 bone fragments, 248 (58%) were too fragmentary to be identified and were only added to the total bone count. One hundred forty-eight fragments were analyzed from a total amount of 326 bone fragments excavated from the plowzone testing. Only 56 (1.5%) pieces of all bone recovered were identifiable (Tables 9 and 10). Ninety-nine bone fragments were recovered from the feature excavations, of which 29 fragments were analyzed. Ten percent (10 fragments) of the bone in the features was identified (Table 9).

Of the 44 large or small animal bones (10.1% of assemblage) identifiable as to species, 15 (34.1%) were cow (Bos), 24 (54.6%) were pig (Sus scrofa), and 5 (11.3%) were sheep (Ovis aries). Seventeen bone fragments were identified as bird and 116 were identified as mammal. Based on the work of Reitz and Scarry (1985:21), the Temple Site sample size is too small to produce comparative faunal data. A summary of faunal analysis is shown in Table 9.

**TABLE 9**

**FAUNAL REMAINS IN PLOWZONE AND FEATURES**

**PZ**

**Identified**

4 cow teeth - 1 premolar  
                    3 molar

18 pig - 2 canine, 2 incisors  
          5 premolar, 9 molar

2 unid. vert. (1 cut)

8 unid. ribs (2 cut)

3 cow unid. bone (cut)

1 unid. alveolar

1 cow rib

1 cow vert.

1 cow ulna (cut)

1 cow distal metacarpal

1 cow prox. metatarsal

1 cow 1st phalange

2 pig alveolar - 1 left, 1 right

1 pig rib (cut)

1 bird ulna

3 bird femurs - 2 distal, 1 right

2 bird scapula

2 sheep humerus - left

1 sheep scapula

1 sheep rib (cut)

1 sheep tibia - right (cut)

**TOTAL**

56

21 pig     5 sheep  
13 cow     6 bird

**Unidentified**

85 mammals (7 cut)

7 bird

**TOTAL**

92

7 bird  
85 mammals

TABLE 9 (cont.)

Features Identified	Unidentified
1 bird distal ulna	19 mammals
1 bird inominate	<b>TOTAL</b>
1 bird scapula	19
1 bird tarsal-metatarsal	
1 cow vertebrae (cut)	
1 cow rib (cut)	
1 unid. rib (cut)	
3 pig teeth - 1 incisor, 1 molar, 1 premolar	
<b>TOTAL</b>	
10	
4 bird	
3 pig	
2 cow	
<b>KEY:</b>	
PZ = Plowzone	
unid. = unidentified	
vert. = vertebrae	
prox. = proximal	

The minimum number of individuals recovered was few, including: three Ovis ares (domestic sheep), two Sus scrofa (domestic pig), one Bos (domestic cow), and one bird (Table 10). Although the assemblage is not likely to be an accurate reflection of the dietary patterns of the occupants at the site, several observations can be made. Of the total amount of bones identified as being domestic pig, 85 percent (23 fragments) were teeth. This figure is unusually high and may be a reflection of

**TABLE 10**

**FAUNAL MINIMUM INDIVIDUALS**

Ovis aries (domestic sheep)

Total fragments = 7

Minimum individuals = 3 (3 left humeri)

1 tibia and 1 rib with butchering marks

Sus scrofa (domestic pig)

Total fragments = 27 (23 teeth)

Minimum individuals = 2 (2 left lower canines, 2 left upper first molars)

2 rib fragments with butchering marks

Bos (domestic cow)

Total fragments = 23 (4 teeth)

Minimum individuals = 1 (no duplicated bone)

7 ribs, 3 vertebrae, 1 ulna, 1 humerus, 3 unidentifiable bone with butchering marks

Bird

Total fragments = 18

Minimum individuals = 2 (2 femora)

Unidentifiable mammal

Total fragments = 126 (1 tooth)

1 rib, 1 vertebrae, 10 unidentifiable bone with butchering marks

any of the following: 1) a biased sample; 2) the acquisition of cheaper cuts of meat from markets; or 3) the on-site butchering of pigs. It should be noted that twentieth century informant interviews noted the presence of numerous pig pens on the property.

**ARTIFACT ANALYSIS**

Artifacts excavated from the A. Temple Site were separated into two contexts--those found in the plowzone and those found in features. Total artifacts from each test unit were compiled separately, then all unit artifacts were totaled together for the plowzone artifact total. Artifacts found during surface collections and backhoe salvage, although found in a plowzone

TABLE 11

## ARTIFACT TOTALS - FEATURES

## Kitchen (32.7%)

Ceramics	1011
Glass B and J	282
Table	22
Household	62
Unid.	34
Tableware	0

## Clothing (.3%)

Buttons	5
Pins, Buckles	8

## Pipes (.3%)

11

## Faunal and Floral (2.5%)

Bone	99
Shell	8
Nut	2

## Activities (.6%)

Tools	1
Household metal	3
Coins	0
Toys	0
Misc. metal	21
Gunflint (arms)	2

## Architectural (56.2%)

Window glass (24.6%)	1065
Nails (30.3%)	1310
Staples, screws	23
Slag, mortar, plaster, wood, plastic, and linoleum	29

## Unknown (7.5%)

Metal	318
Other	5

## Ceramics

Redware	377
Creamware	2
Pearlware	18
Whiteware	328
Ironstone	140
Yellowware	6
Stoneware	10
Jackfield	2
Flowerpot	9
Sewer pipe	48
Porcelain	20
Bone china	2
Rockingham	30
Unidentified	14
Fiestaware	5

-----  
TOTAL 1,011

## KEY:

B = Bottle            unid. = unidentified  
J = Jar               Misc. = miscellaneous

TABLE 12

## ARTIFACT TOTALS - PLOWZONE

## Kitchen 48.7%

Ceramics	9702
Whiteware	3751
Stoneware	158
Ironstone	998
Bone China	11
Porcelain	228
Pearlware	188
Creamware	50
Fiestaware	187
Yellowware	46
Rockingham	50
Other re-	49
fined ware	
Redware	3510
Slipware	2
Buckley	1
Misc.	473
Glass B and J	4326
Table	371
House	558
Unid.	271
Tableware	7
-----	
TOTAL	15235

## Floral and Faunal 2.1%

Bone	326
Shell	316
Nut	1
-----	
TOTAL	643

## Unknown 3.7%

Metal	701
Other	442
-----	
TOTAL	1143

## Architectural 44.8%

Window glass (40.5%)	5678
Nails (55.1%)	7721
(2558 cut,	
2100 wire)	
Staples, screw	176
Slag, mortar, linoleum	
plastic, wood	444
-----	
TOTAL	14019

## Clothing and Personal .3%

Buttons	51
Leather	4
Beads	6
Buckles	15
Eye glass	3
-----	
TOTAL	79

## Tobacco Pipes .1%

Kaolin	41
--------	----

## Activities .5%

Tools	15
Household	
metal	61
Coins	11
Toys	17
Arms	43
-----	
TOTAL	147

Total Plowzone Artifacts: 31,307

TABLE 12 (cont.)

## Units

1	64	Brown Stoneware
2	2713	Whiteware
2.7	148	Whiteware
2.2	15	Whiteware
2.3	116	Whiteware
2.4	29	Whiteware
2.5	155	Whiteware
2.6	47	Whiteware
2.7	62	Whiteware
2.9	339	Whiteware
2.11	127	Whiteware
3	998	Ironstone
4	17	Pearlware
5	1	Porcelain
6	19	Pearlware
8	5	Pearlware
9	12	Pearlware
11	25	Pearlware
12	2	Pearlware
13	7	Pearlware
15	31	Creamware
17	13	Pearlware
19.1	8	Pearlware
19.2	15	Pearlware
20	65	Pearlware
22	19	Creamware
26	6	Porcelain
28	6	Red Stoneware
29	46	Jackfield Refined
31	60	Porcelain
36	3	Clouded Refined
37	3	Red Stoneware
39	7	Porcelain
40	2	Stoneware
47	1	Buckley
52	2	Brown Stoneware
56	1	Staffordshire
79	46	Yellow Refined
80	50	Rockingham Ref.
81	3510	Redware
82	1	Sgraffito Slipware
83	1	Porcelain
84	11	Bone China
85	153	Porcelain
86	81	Stoneware
87	187	Fiestaware

## KEY:

Misc. = miscellaneous  
 unid. = unidentified

B = Bottle  
 J = Jar

context, were not included in the plowzone artifact total, but are listed separately in Appendix I. Based on ceramic types found in each unit, a mean ceramic date of 1833.4 including redware and 1852.9 excluding redware was computed for the plowzone. Feature artifacts were totaled by feature, and a Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) was computed for each feature (Appendix VIII). A total of all artifacts found in the feature excavations was compiled (Table 11). Artifacts that were recovered from the plowzone sample units are shown in Table 12.

A total of 35,628 artifacts were recovered from Phase III excavations. A total of 31,307 artifacts were recovered from plowzone excavations. Eighty-five features produced 4,321 total artifacts.

#### **Kitchen Artifact Group**

Of the plowzone artifact total, about 49 percent were kitchen related artifacts. Ceramics comprised 31 percent, and bottle, jar, table, and household glass comprised 17.7 percent. Vessel reconstruction was not attempted for the artifacts found in the plowzone. A total of 3,751 (38.7%) whiteware fragments were excavated from the plowzone units. Decoration types included annular, gild-edged, blue and green shell-edged, molded, hand painted polychrome, hand painted monochrome, sponge-decorated, blue transfer-print, flow blue transfer-print, other transfer-print and mocha. Other refined earthenware totaling 332 fragments (3.4%) included Whieldon ware, "Jackfield" ware, yellowware, Rockingham and Fiestaware. Ironstone, porcelain and bone china comprised 12.8 percent of total plowzone ceramics. Only two percent of plowzone artifacts were pearlwares, blue and



green shell edged, hand painted polychrome, mocha, finger-painted, embossed, transfer-printed, and annular. Undecorated creamware comprised only 0.5 percent of the total. Only 1.7 percent of the total was comprised of stoneware--American Blue and Gray, and brown and red engine-turned stoneware. Redware made up 36.2 percent of total ceramics excavated in the plowzone sample units. Only 4.8 percent of the total ceramics were unidentifiable. Eleven makers' marks were identified on the bases of some ceramics. One whiteware fragment had an indistinguishable maker's mark and 10 ironstone fragments had makers' marks, one of which was identifiable. "J. W. Pankhurst and Company's" mark was found on the base of an ironstone fragment. J. W. Pankhurst and Company was located in Hanley, Staffordshire, England from 1850 to 1882 (Godden 1964:481).

Of the feature artifact total, only about 32.7 percent were kitchen related artifacts, 23.4 percent were ceramic and 9.3 percent were comprised of bottle, jar, table and household glass. Redware comprised the largest percentage (37.3%) of total ceramics found in the features and 32.4 percent of the feature ceramics were whiteware. The whiteware decorations were similar to the whiteware decoration types found in the plowzone. Other refined earthenwares such as "Jackfield", yellowware, Rockingham and Fiestaware comprised only 4.3 percent of total feature ceramics. Undecorated, blue shell-edged and transfer-printed pearlwares comprised 1.8 percent of feature ceramics. Only two creamware fragments were recovered from the features. Sixteen percent of total feature ceramics were porcelain, ironstone and

TABLE 13

## MINIMUM VESSELS FROM FEATURES

## Feature 31

- 1 pearlware bowl
- 1 yellow slip redware plate
- 1 9" ironstone plate
- 1 blue shell-edged whiteware plate
- 1 blue whiteware hollowware
- 1 blue whiteware hollowware

## Feature 56

- 1 7" Rockingham hollowware
- 2 8" ironstone plates
- 2 redware hollowware
- 1 blue annular whiteware bowl
- 1 hand painted polychrome whiteware hollowware
- 1 9" ironstone plate
- 1 olive green whiteware
- 1 5" ironstone lid

## Feature 61

- 1 blue transfer whiteware hollowware

## Feature 23

- 1 5" brown transfer print whiteware plate

## Feature 1 (39 vessels)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 yellow slip redware plate                 | 1 9" redware storage                                       |
| 2 3" cup granite china<br>(1 with handle)   | 1 10" redware storage                                      |
| 1 6" porcelain plate                        | 1 6" redware storage                                       |
| 1 8" ironstone plate                        | 1 redware hollowware                                       |
| 1 whiteware plate                           | 1 9" blue shell whiteware plate                            |
| 1 brown transfer whiteware                  | 1 redware bowl   |
| 1 7" blue shell whiteware plate             | 1 7" redware storage                                       |
| 1 flow-blue whiteware hollowware            | 2 blue annular whiteware plate                             |
| 1 ironstone bowl                            | 1 ironstone bowl   |
| 1 blue transfer whiteware bowl              | 1 ironstone cup  |
| 1 blue transfer whiteware bowl (fish scale) | 3 stoneware crock  |
| 1 blue transfer whiteware bowl              | 1 7" bowl polychrome whiteware                             |
| 1 porcelain molded hollowware               | 1 9" plate polychrome whiteware                            |
| 1 10" ironstone plate                       | 1 Rockingham bowl cross with Fea. 26                       |
| 2 porcelain bowl                            | 1 purple transfer white-ware hollowware cross with Fea. 31 |
| 1 7" base redware storage                   | 1 7" handpainted polychrome whiteware hollowware           |
| 2 8" redware storage                        |  |

TABLE 14

## MINIMUM VESSEL TYPES FROM FEATURE 1

Redware	Ironstone	Whiteware
7 storage	2 plates	4 plates
1 serving	2 bowls	-1 polychrome
1 hollowware	1 cup	-3 shell edge
1 bowl		6 bowls
		3 hollowware
		1 other
Porcelain	Rockingham	Stoneware
1 hollowware	1 bowl	3 crock/ storage
2 bowls		
1 plate		
Granite China		
2 cups		

bone china. Redware sewer pipe and unidentifiable ceramics comprised seven percent of the feature ceramic total. Feature 1 (Outbuilding I) contained 44.5 percent of all artifacts recovered from feature excavations.

A total of 57 ceramic vessels were reconstructed from the fragments recovered from the features (Table 13). Thirty-nine of these vessels were recovered from Feature 1 (Outbuilding I) (Tables 13 and 14). Twenty-two vessels were whiteware (38.6%), which included blue shell-edged, blue annular, transfer-printed, underglaze polychrome, and undecorated whitewares (Table 15). Over half of these whiteware vessels were hollow forms, either bowls or cups.

Thirteen redware vessels (22.8%) were reconstructed. Nine of these were storage/serving vessels and four were hollow forms. Ironstone vessels comprised 17.5 percent (10) of the total

TABLE 15

**MINIMUM VESSEL COUNT AND PERCENTAGE VALUES  
FOR FEATURES 1, 23, 31, 56 and 61**

<b>Redware</b>	<b>Whiteware</b>	<b>Ironstone</b>
13 (22.8%)	22 (38.6%)	10 (17.5%)
9 storage/serving	6 plates	6 plates
3 hollowware	7 hollowware	2 bowls
1 bowl	7 bowls	1 cup
	2 other	1 lid
<b>Stoneware</b>	<b>Rockingham</b>	<b>Porcelain</b>
3 (5%)	2 (4%)	4 (7%)
3 storage	1 bowl	1 hollowware
	1 hollowware	2 bowls
		1 plate
<b>Pearlware</b>	<b>Granite China</b>	
1 (2%)	2 (4%)	
1 bowl	2 cups	

<b>Vessel Type</b>	<b>Vessel Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Bowls	14	24.6%
Cups	3	5.3%
Hollow	12	21.1%
Plates	13	22.8%
Storage	12	21.0%
Other	3	5.3%

**PERCENTAGE VALUES**

<b>Vessel Type</b>	<b>Vessel Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Flatware	13	31%
Hollowware	29	69%
Preparation/Storage	12	21%
Serving	44	79%
Cups	3	100%
Mugs/Jugs	0	0%

vessels. Of these vessels, there were six undecorated plates, two bowls, one cup and one lid. The remaining 21 percent of vessels reconstructed were comprised of four porcelain vessels, three salt-glazed stoneware crocks, two Rockingham bowls, two granite china cups and one blue transfer-printed pearlware bowl

(Table 15).

Vessel forms reconstructed from feature ceramics include: 29 hollow (14 bowls, 12 hollow, and 3 cups), 13 flat (plates) and 12 storage/preparation vessels. The percentage of hollowware to flatware forms recovered from the features was 69 percent hollowware (29 vessels) to 31 percent flatware (13 vessels) (Table 15).

Bottle and jar glass comprised 13.8 percent of the artifact total and 78.3 percent of kitchen related glass recovered in the plowzone (Table 12). Molded glass fragments were prevalent, 91.9 percent of all bottle and jar glass was molded. Among the molded bottle glass fragments excavated, two aqua glass fragments mended, and the raised numbers "1861" were observed on these fragments. Three complete amber bottles were recovered from the plowzone. All were 12 ounce bottles manufactured by an automatic bottle machine used between 1920 and the present (Newman 1970). One clear molded quarter pint Clover Dairy milk bottle was recovered. Clover Dairy was located in Wilmington, Delaware. The inset lip, found on the bottle mouth, was used for sealing with paper caps during the years 1889-1970 (Gallagher and Munsey 1969:191).

Seven tableware utensils were recovered in the plowzone. These utensils included three knives, three spoons and one two-tined fork.

Seventy percent (282) of the kitchen related glass recovered from the features were bottle and jar fragments (Table 11). Of this total, 90 percent were molded glass fragments and only 10

percent blown glass. One bottle, found in the upper layer of Feature 1 fill, was a molded aqua one quart bottle manufactured by an automatic bottle machine.

### **Architectural Artifact Group**

Almost 45 percent of the total plowzone artifacts were architecturally-related and over half of this total were nails (Table 12). One wrought nail, 2,558 cut nails, 2,100 wire nails, and 3,062 unidentifiable nail fragments were recovered. Window glass comprised 40 percent of the architectural artifact total. About 600 fragments of mortar, slag, plastic, wood, linoleum, staples, and screws were recovered from the plowzone. Brick was recovered from the plowzone units and was weighed. A brick weight was used for distribution analysis, rather than brick count. The fragmentary nature of brick tends to give an exaggerated total count when found in a plowzone context. A control brick was recovered and weighed, which was 2,240 grams. Total brick weight of all brick found in the plowzone sample units was 39,994 grams. Using this method, a total of only 17.9 bricks were found in the plowzone.

The majority of architectural artifacts found in the feature excavations were nails--30.3 percent (Table 11). The nail types were one wrought nail, 228 cut nails, 311 wire nails and 770 unidentifiable nails. Window glass from the features totaled 1,065 (24.6%). Staples, screws, mortar, slag, wood and plastic comprised only 1.2 percent of the total artifacts found during feature excavations. Total brick weight was 2,197 grams, not including the weight of four whole bricks recovered from the

features.

### **Clothing and Personal Group**

Of the total artifacts recovered during plowzone excavations, this group of artifacts comprised only 0.3 percent (Table 12). Fifty-one buttons made from black glass and milk glass, wood, metal, plastic, copper, and brass were recovered from the plowzone. Fifteen metal buckles were identified. Six plastic, glass, ceramic and shell beads were also recovered. Only four leather fragments were found. Seventeen toys were recovered including clay and glass marbles, an iron pistol, porcelain doll parts, and one cast iron trolley car. Three eyeglass lenses and one "Hoover" campaign pin were recovered. Feature excavations produced only five buttons and eight buckles (Table 11).

### **Tobacco Artifact Group**

A total of 41 kaolin smoking pipe bowl and stem fragments were recovered from the plowzone. Over half of these were undecorated. Only 11 kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragments were excavated from the features.

### **Coins**

Nine coins and one token were found during the plowzone sample excavations. Seven copper cent coins, one five-cent piece, one unidentifiable copper coin, and one token were recovered in the plowzone (Table 16). No coins were recovered from the feature excavation.

**TABLE 16****COINS AND TOKEN**

1. 1802 Liberty Head cent	S70 W20	PZ*
2. 1864 Indian Head cent	S30 W25	PZ
3. 1876 5 cent, Shield type	S60 W75	PZ
4. 1890 Indian Head cent	S40 W05	PZ
5. 1918 Wheat cent	S90 W60	PZ
6. 1941 Wheat cent	S80 W140	PZ
7. 1946 Wheat cent	S60 W75	PZ
8. 1953 Wheat cent	S30 W25	PZ
9. copper coin, date and type obscured	surface	
10. 1960-1970 Shell Oil Company issue	S80 W140	PZ
Martin Van Buren Presidential token		

\* PZ - plowzone

**Activities Group**

Sixty-one household items, padlocks, keys, mason jar lids, fuses, hinges, and drawer handles, and 15 tools, files, pulleys, plow parts and crowbars, comprised only 0.2 percent of total artifacts found in the plowzone (Table 12). A total of 43 armaments were recovered from the plowzone, including two gun flints and one pistol lock. Two features, 42 and 31, produced gun flints.

**INTRASITE ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS****SOIL ANALYSIS**

The chemical analysis of the soils from the Temple Site was undertaken because it has been shown that archaeologically-derived patterns or concentrations of certain soil trace elements can be correlated with the occurrence of particular activities which are reflective of site usage or human behavior (Sopko 1983:24-30; McManamon 1984; Custer et al. 1986). In addition to showing a more generalized patterning of spatial utilization, this type of analysis is helpful in determining intra-site